THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1930 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 193

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

PLAYGROUNDS TAKF SCHOOI OUT-OF-DOORS

Arts and Crafts for Adults as Well as Children Added to Sports

RECREATION FIELDS COVER VAST AREAS

Skilled Leadership in Programs Emphasized—Boston Led in Supervised Play

This is the first of a series of six daily articles on "Playground and Recreational Developments."

By MABEL TRAVIS WOOD
Playground and Recreation Association of America

Thousands of waiting children are pouring this month into the public playgrounds and recreation centers of more than 900 towns and cities of the United States. Some of the children are seeking the swings and slides or the cool spray of the wading pool. Others are greeting their play leader, eager to learn new games. Off in a shady corner boys are tinkering with wires and wings and the elements of aviation. Playground governments are electing their mayors and officers.

A new society of youth is forming in these safety zones for play scattered throughout the land. Its influence on American life is recognized by groups of varied interests, who see in this movement for public recreation a growth already tremendously vital and which will have increasing importance in the future.

More than 3,000,000 persons a day took part in activities at public outdoor playgrounds last year, according to the annual survey of the National Recreation Association. This figure, estimated on the basis of attendance reports received from 565 cities, includes only the playgrounds under leadership and the visitors who participated in the programs. It did not cover the patrons of thousands of municipal recreation areas other than playgrounds.

Education Out of Doors

The city of tomorrow—beautiful, safe, convenient—is being planned around generous areas for the outdoor play of the people. The education of children is continued outside the classroom by communities that recognize the rich opportunity to prepare for full and useful living that lies in play activities. Municipal recreation programs are expanding to in-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Empire Free Trade Plan Opposed by Labor Government

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Labor Government is preparing to oppose the growing agitation here for what is known as "Empire free trade" (British tariff agreement with Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Irish Free State).

Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, speaking here during the week-end, emphasized that the Empire free trade advocates had no authority from the Dominions to engage in the present propaganda There was not a single Dominion but was developing on the most natural lines its own industrial and economic evolution and no British Government, whatever its majority might be, could force on the Dominions an economic policy in which the Dominions did not believe

Regarding the implication that the Labor Government had no interest in the Dominions and no influence upon the Dominions, Ramsay MacDonald said: "Against that I say that if the Dominions are going to come with us in economic cooperation and an industrial policy which will be beneficial to all of us, then the Labor Government has a better chance of bringing about that agreement than the Government of any other party in this country.

"In the Imperial Conference in September we are going to do everything that can be done by the British Government to come to economic arrangements with the Dominions that will benefit the working classes of this country."

NO WORKERS NEEDED NOW AT BOULDER DAM

WASHINGTON (AP)—A warning to unemployed against going to the site of the $165,000,000 Boulder Dam project for jobs that do not exist was issued July 12 through the office of Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

All available jobs for the preliminary work have been filled, it was said, and it may be three or four months before contractors are prepared to engage large forces for the construction work. Notice will be given at the time that construction is ready to proceed.

THE MONITOR INDEX

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12
Sporting News—Pages 6 and 7
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

FEATURES

The Children's Page 8
The Home Forum 9
Our Deeds Really Tell
[With Greek Translation]
Radio Dialer's Guide 12
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Away From Crowded Streets, Children Romp and Read

Courtesy Playground and Recreation Association of America

Upper—The Name of Happy Hearts Park in Brookline, Mass., Paints a Realistic Picture. Lower—Seesaws Retain Their Old-Time Favor.

WHEAT PROBLEM GROWING DARKER ON G. O. P. HORIZON

Growers, Antagonistic to Cut in Acreage, Demand Stabilization of Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Political Washington is closely watching the issue being waged in the great wheat-growing region of the United States over the Federal Farm Board's policy in regard to this crop.

Because of the approaching congressional and state elections, and the general slackness in the economic structure the situation is admitted to be fraught with the greatest political implications. Republican leaders, from the President down, are frankly disturbed and the situation was the subject of conferences between the President and a group of Young Guard leaders at his Rapidan Camp over the July 12-13 week-end.

The cleavage between the views of the board and the wheat growers, as expressed by their leaders, is sharp. Alexander Legge, chairman of the Farm Board, seconded by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, is touring the wheat states advocating acreage reduction and cutting the cost of production. Wheat acreage has enormously increased in the past few years, they declare, and with the modernization of farming in Russia and the continued development in other countries, wheat exportation by the United States has already been reduced to low figures.

To this advice the growers are demanding that the Farm Board go into the market and purchase from 25,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of grain of the now incoming crop. They insist that the Administration go in for active stabilization of the wheat market, asserting that acreage and crop reduction cannot, in any event, become effective until next year.

According to a statement by Mr. Legge July 11, at Dodge City, Kan., the Farm Board is now carrying 60,000,000 bushels of wheat from last year's crop at a cost of $1,000,000 a month. Much of this wheat he pointed out was bought at prices substantially above those now obtaining, so that in addition to the carrying charge, the Farm Board has a substantial loss on its wheat account.

There is not only considerable concern in Administration quarters over the effect of the agricultural slump in the fall elections, but over the likelihood of a renewal of the demand for the export debenture. This was twice approved by the Senate, over the President's protest, when the Farm Board bill was adopted in the spring of 1929, and was only eliminated upon the stand of the House in support of the President.

Democratic leaders have made a number of moves toward capitalizing the wheat issue since the recent drop in prices began. Exploitation of this issue by them in connection with the general Democratic attack on the Hawley-Smoot tariff law is expected to gain fresh momentum as a result of the extreme drop in the market during the week of July 7.

On July 12 Mr. Legge announced from Kansas City that the Grain Stabilization Corporation, a Farm Board agency, had sold 2,264,000 bushels of its 1929 crop holdings and that an equal amount of 1930 crop wheat would be purchased to replace this disposal. Of this sale the Kansas flour mills of Kansas City purchased 350,000 bushels at around 82 cents a bushel. This contrasts markedly with the $1.15 a bushel price at which the board lent government funds on last year's crop at the time of the October stock market break.

Europe's Biggest Question Mark

FRANCE ? **ITALY**

Are they moving toward agreement or discord? What are the cross purposes in their national policies? What is involved in their questions of frontiers?

A thorough examination and comprehension of the aims and problems involved in their contacts with each other is of high importance in world affairs.

To help clarify the situation, The Christian Science Monitor has obtained a group of ten articles from two of its distinguished European correspondents. Five are by DR. PAUL CREMONA, discussing the Italian interests, and five by SISLEY HUDDLESTON, analyzing the issues from a general European point of view. These will appear daily beginning

Tomorrow

French Naval Holiday Eases Path to Parley With Italy

Grandi's Demand for Year's Cessation Met in Part by Six Months' Let-Up Ordered by Paris—Britain Vitally Interested in Each Move

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The utmost importance is attached in some quarters to the French declaration of a naval holiday until the end of the year. Although in itself the decision to lay down no more ships before December will scarcely make any real difference, it is felt that the circumstances surrounding the decision and the intention which prompted it give it vital significance at a time when there is universal desire for active resumption of Franco-Italian negotiations.

Particularly should it be observed that at the beginning of June Dino Grandi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a public demand for a Franco-Italian naval holiday to permit more hopeful conversations. The period suggested was 12 months. The French did not appear to be responsible, for the atmosphere was greatly troubled. Now that there is suspension of the French naval program for half a year, it is felt that a compromise is being offered. Moreover, there is a definite suggestion which may hereafter be justified that before the end of the year Franco-Italian relations, which have caused great anxiety, will be definitely improved.

Of Concern to Britain

Stress, too, should be placed upon the fact that Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, sent official intimation of a naval holiday to Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister. Here is an acknowledgment that Franco-Italian affairs properly concern other nations. Indeed the British have been active in a discreet manner in endeavoring to restore a complete understanding between France and Italy.

During the London naval conference Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, urged M. Briand to put himself in accord with Signor Grandi on the program for the next 12 months and Mr. Henderson has since used his good offices. Apart from the general interest that nations must have in international harmony there is the obvious special interest of England in anything which threatens naval rivalry in the Mediterranean for it will be remem-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Algiers Assists France Celebrate Bastille Day Fetes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Algeria has come to Paris for Bastille Day. The outstanding feature of the brilliant procession on the French national holiday was a contingent of 40 Arab chiefs who in their flowing robes and brilliant uniforms rode careering steeds along the parade route to receive the plaudits of cheering thousands.

The procession this year was one of the most brilliant in history. It included not only the picturesque north African contingents but military units in the uniform of the crack French regiments throughout the last century. The great military pageant enacted at Algiers on the occasion of President Doumergue's visit was transferred to Paris at great expense to the delight of the capital's populace.

The city has given itself over to three days' festivities. There is dancing in the streets and squares and fireworks on Montmartre and the bridges across the Seine. The celebration this year is especially important, because it marks the centenary of French beginnings in Algeria.

Peru Honors Event

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The Government has issued a decree making July 14 a national half holiday in honor of the French Republic.

NEW PROCESS SAID TO DOUBLE OUTPUT OF 'GAS'

Standard Oil and German Company Organize to Control Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Oil companies representing about 80 per cent of the refining capacity in the United States have become associated in a new organization, the Hydro-Patents Company, to control and develop a process believed to be capable of doubling the amount of gasoline now yielded from fuel oil, according to a statement made by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on July 14.

The new process, which is known as hydrogenation, consists of the addition of gaseous hydrogen at high pressures and temperatures, in the presence of chemical agents known as catalysts, to crude oil or heavy fuel oil, building it chemically into thinner oils or gasoline. The operating conditions may be varied, it was said, to obtain the particular product desired.

The process has been developed during the past three years, the announcement said, by the Standard Oil Company's research engineers in collaboration with the I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft of Germany and is owned by the two organizations.

The importance of the process in the oil industry was indicated by experimental data already obtained by the Standard Oil Company's research engineers on the multiplication of the yield from Venezuelan crude oil, it was said. As Venezuela is one of the largest producers of crude oil in the world, the increase of gasoline from this source alone will make the control of the new process one of the most important factors in meeting the overproduction of crude oil and price cutting of the last few years.

As an example of the value of the new method, Standard Oil Company's research engineers explained that at present half a barrel of heavy fuel oil is left over from every barrel of crude oil after the distillation of gasoline. Under proper operating conditions the new process may be made to yield 100 gallons of gasoline from every 100 gallons of crude oil. The production of gasoline in the United States, having risen gradually from 26,000,000 barels a year to almost 500,000,000 barrels at present, the amount of fuel oil produced in its manufacture far exceeds all demand for it.

Shares in the Hydro Patents Company are held by the various users of the process in proportion to their crude oil-running capacities, the announcement said, with a minimum holding of 500 shares. In return for control of the process in the United States, the new company will pay a fixed and running royalty to the two organizations which have developed and own it.

Companies holding shares in the Hydro-Patents Company are the Atlantic Refining Company, Barnsdall Corporation, the Cities Service Company, Continental Oil Company, Mid-Continent Petroleum Company, Pure Oil Company, Shell Union Oil Company, Sinclair Refining Company, Skelly Oil Company, Standard Oil Company of California, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of New York, Standard Oil Company of Ohio, the Texas Company, Union Oil Company of California, and Vacuum Oil Company.

URUGUAY OBSERVES FIRST CENTENARY

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—Patriotic festivities in commemoration of the first centenary of the independence of Uruguay continued July 13. A special ceremony is to be held this week at the town of San José where the first national assembly met in 1830.

Soccer teams representing the United States, France, Belgium, Jugoslavia, Rumania and many Latin-American countries started elimination games to determine the world championship.

The centennial celebration is divided into two periods, the first, from July 12 to Aug. 31 being devoted to special patriotic exercises, the inauguration of new public buildings and the soccer championship games, and the second, from Dec. 15 to March 31, 1931, being reserved for reception of special diplomatic missions and other formal affairs.

BRITISH PREMIER RESISTS CHANGE IN INDIAN POLICY

Move for Settlement of Political Differences on Way at Simla

While demands are being made upon the British Prime Minister by members of left wing groups of the Labor Party that concessions be made to Indian Nationalists, word comes from Simla of a movement among various parties in the central Legislature to reach a friendly adjustment of present political difficulties.

The question of trade and the loss of government revenue are causing increasing concern in both England and India and keeping the question of the Government's Indian policy to the forefront in party discussion.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, is being pressed by Labor left wing organizations to make further concessions to the Indian Nationalists but as yet has declined to commit nimself. Nevertheless, a good deal of anxiety is felt in opposition circles lest he should give way. So great is the conflict of opinion that rumors are persistent of the possibility of a Cabinet split over it. David Lloyd George is to discuss the situation with other Liberal members of Parliament July 15.

The Conservatives are also considering their line of action. The national council of the Independent Labor Party, which controls some 25 votes in Parliament, represents one side of the case. This body passed a strongly worded resolution July 13 condemning the "repressive" policy so far pursued and declaring for the release of political prisoners, also the recognition of the Indian peoples' rights to independence.

On the other hand Mr. MacDonald, in a speech at Crystal Palace here on the previous evening, pointed out that the repressive measures in India have been entirely due to the unreasonableness of the attitude of Indian Nationalist leaders.

"Men with whom we wish to cooperate," Mr. MacDonald said, "have had to be arrested for actions which, if they themselves had been responsible for a purely Indian government, faced with conditions such as those

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

General Jadwin 'Not Available' to Power Board

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, former chief of the Army Engineer Corps, slated by President Hoover to be chairman of the reorganized Federal Power Commission, will not take that post. The War Department announced that his services "would not be available" for the new position.

Opposition to General Jadwin's appointment had been expressed by a group in the Senate, where it was forecast that a sharp contest would center round the nomination.

General Jadwin has had a long and distinguished career in the army since his graduation from West Point in 1890. Senate opponents to his proposed appointment charged that he was oversympathetic to private power interests and hence unfitted for a job which would involve distribution of water sites on federal lands and on navigable rivers to commercial exploitation. The reorganized power commission will take over the work which three members of the President's Cabinet have been performing on a part-time ex-officio basis since the group was organized in 1919.

It is proposed later to give the commission regulatory authority over interstate power rates and issuance of stocks, making it comparable with the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulation of the railways.

Parachute Opened by Compressed Air

By the Associated Press

Budapest

STEFAN MANASSY, a Hungarian engineer, on July 12 demonstrated a new type of parachute, operated by compressed air, which he has invented.

A sack containing a weight of 200 pounds with the parachute attached, was dropped from an airplane at an altitude of 1200 feet. The parachute opened in less than a second and the sack landed gently. The new device weighs four pounds and opens automatically.

Boys of Chicago Absorb History by New Method

Trees, Hills, Streams at Camp All Tell Story of Growth of the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINONA LAKE, Ind. — Exposing boys to history minus the stiff-backed seats and crowded schoolroom is the new venture here at the summer camp of the Chicago Boys' Club.

Trees, hills, and streams of the 110-acre camping grounds have been clothed with romance and historic significance for the more than 1700 boys from crowded sections of Chicago, for whom plans have been made this summer. Billboards and markers along a long camp trail call attention to the lives of famous men, historic events, geological formation, and even literary settings.

"Abe Lincoln University" is the name given to a stately sycamore tree under which the boys, resting on log seats, learn that the "Great Emancipator" spent many a leisure hour in the shade of a big sycamore poring over a book between customers in the country store he tended at New Salem, Ill. That the boy of the wilderness made a university campus of the great out-of-doors is thus brought home to the so-called underprivileged boys of the city streets.

At an Indian mound, miniature of the Great Serpent Mound near Marietta, O., a bulletin board explains the nature and purpose of mounds of the early American Indians. The sign "Lost Lake" tells how a long time ago, a large lake, now vanished, covered the low ground of the camp and surrounding region.

Farther on, the trail leads up "Drumlin Land" where, in ages gone by, vast continental glaciers swept this region leaving three hillocks. On the highest of these, "Sky Top," camp officials planned a small observatory for boys to come on clear nights to study the stars.

Noted naturalists and nature-lovers have been honored by having trees named for them—Audubon, Thoreau, "Johnny Appleseed," Burroughs, Muir, Mills, Joyce Kilmer, and Seton. Noted Indians of this Midwest—Tecumseh, Shabbona, Waubunsee and Black Hawk—also have trees named for them at which dedication ceremonies were planned.

"Weather Height," a spot prepared for a study of the weather and containing weather vanes, rain gauges, thermometer, and other instruments also is a center for making and flying kites and airplanes and fashioning toy windmills.

Most of the boys come from the poorer sections of Chicago and rarely get a taste of the care-free out-of-doors. Each is allotted 10 days in camp for which he pays a fee of $5. In case he has not the money, he may earn it by peeling potatoes, hoeing in the garden, washing dishes, or tidying up the camp dining room. Last year 1750 boys attended. Each year 200 to 300 additional boys have the opportunity to come.

Where Dissonance Makes Harmony

Fido, Jock, or Whatever His Name May Be, Simply Can't Resist the Strains of the Harmonica Played by His Friend and Playmate at the Chicago Boys' Club Camp at Winona Lake, Indiana, and Adds His Obbligato to the Rendition.

SIX REASONS GIVEN SENATE TO PASS PACT

Robinson, U. S. Delegate to Conference, Propounds His Views

AMERICA IS MADE SAFER, HE DECLARES

Efforts Are Being Made to Induce Senators to Return to Capital

Senators Present at Opening Roll Call

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

THE opening roll call on July 14, the beginning of the second week of the Senate's deliberation of the London Naval Treaty, showed only 52 Senators present. This is a drop of six from the first roll call when the Senate convened in special session a week previous. Those recorded as present were:

Republicans

Allen, Bingham, Borah, Capper, Couzens, Deneen, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goldsborough, Gould, Hale, Hastings, Hebert, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Keyes, LaFollette, McMaster, McNary, Metcalf, Moses, Norris, Oddie, Patterson, Phipps, Reed, Robinson (Ind.), Robsion, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Sullivan, Thomas (Ida.), Townsend, Vandenberg, Watson.

Democrats

Black, Fletcher, George, Harris, Harrison, Kendrick, McKellar, Overman, Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard, Simmons, Swanson, Thomas (Okla.), Trammell, Walsh (Mont.).

Efforts are being made by the President to have the London Naval Treaty ratified by July 25, and with this end in view telegrams have been sent to absentee senators urging them to return to the capital without delay.

Joseph T. Robinson, member of the American delegation to the London conference, presented to the Senate on July 14 six cogent reasons for supporting the treaty.

The United States Administration and proceedings in London both strengthen the stand taken by the proponents of the treaty.

The State Department has issued the "deadly parallel," showing in contrasting columns the views held on both sides of the Atlantic by those opposing the treaty.

The statements made by Senator Hale and also contained in his minority report and the remarks voiced in the British House of Commons might almost be interchangeable.

From London comes a similar picture. Winston Churchill, ex-Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, declares that the "British navy is being reduced and the navies of all countries increased." On the other hand, Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy would have Great Britain postpone immediately all new construction.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The second week of the Senate's consideration of the London Naval Treaty opened with the Administration intensifying its efforts to recall absent Senators to the capital and the date for final action most uncertain.

Following conferences with President Hoover during the morning of July 14 by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, floor leader, it was announced that urgent telegrams were being sent to all absentees, both Republicans and Democrats, asking them to hasten back without further delay.

July 24 was set as the tentative day for final action on the pact in the telegraphed communications.

The Norris reservation growing out of the confidential documents controversy will not be taken up until voting on the treaty itself is begun. The debate for the present will be confined to the treaty with the Administration debaters completing their formal presentation of facts.

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader and a member of the American naval delegation, took the floor on July 14 and submitted a summary of "reasons for supporting the treaty." These Mr. Robinson listed as follows:

1. The pact limits all classes of warships for the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

2. The treaty accomplishes substantial reduction in capital ships, by accellerating the scrappinf by Great Britain of five, by the United States of three and by Japan of one of these very costly vessels.

(3) Japanese submarines will be greatly reduced, and the use of these outlaws of the seas will be restricted by the treaty so that their effectiveness when attacking will be comparable to that of surface craft.

(4) It is indisputable that the treaty gives the navy of the United States a better relative position with respect to the navies of Great Britain and Japan than it occupied at the time of the conference. This improvement in status applies to every class of combat ships, save perhaps submarines.

(5) Assuming that the promotion of international good will is universally regarded as desirable, the treaty should command friendly consideration, because it tends to allay the fears and rivalries which prior to its nego-

tiation threatened to involve the three countries in intense competition respecting commerce and sea power.

(6) The refusal of advice and consent by the Senate to ratification would threaten serious consequences. If the Senate refuses to ratify, the treaty will fail and an era of insecurity, dread and fear will follow, making probable the initiation of naval programs in excess of anything ever conceived since the beginning of history.

"There may be some who would welcome such an era," Mr. Robinson asserted, "but their attitude cannot be accepted as reflective of public sentiment in the United States.

"It is my belief that our country and its commerce will be safer with the treaty than without it. With no thought of placing the navy in a position of substantial inferiority to that of any power, and believing that the treaty will do justice to our citizens and work no oppression to others, I urge its ratification."

Anglo-American 'Big Navy' Men See Pact as Defeat

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Two communications dealing from diametrically opposite viewpoints with the London Naval Treaty were given prominence in the press here on July 14.

One is by Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, one of the Labor Party's most active peace propagandists, who would have Great Britain postpone all new construction now. The other is contained in a week-end speech by Winston Churchill, ex-Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, who "beats the big navy drum" to the familiar tune of "the British Navy is being reduced and the navies of all other parties increased."

Writing in The Times Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy argues that for Great Britain to hold back in naval building at this juncture would be an "encouragement to those in France and Italy who are endeavoring to prevent a shipbuilding race between these two colleagues of ours on the Council of the League of Nations."

He continues: "Furthermore by 'going slow' in building our new large type cruisers to carry 6-inch guns we give Americans time to make up some of their leeway in the heavy 8-inch Washington type of cruiser. We and Japan have our quota of these 8-inch-type cruisers, 15 for British Empire and 12 for Japan, built or nearing completion at the present time. America has only two or three nearing completion and another five actually commenced, and with the normal rate of construction in the American naval yards will have her work cut out to complete her quota of 15 allowed by 1936. If we go ahead with the rapid construction of the new type of 6-inch-gun vessels, it will be described in certain quarters in America as giving us a fresh lead. And though this obviously is not our intention it can be so misrepresented by those who are never tired of telling their fellow citizens in the United States that we outmaneuvered them at the disarmament conference. Nor is there any present evidence of any considerable new naval construction in Japanese shipyards."

Mr. Churchill goes to the other extreme in emphasizing the danger to which he declares Great Britain has exposed itself in home waters by allowing France for the first time in history to dominate the situation so that "the whole of our food supply and raw materials will depend entirely in a few years on the good will of our neighbor."

Mr. Churchill added: "I cannot understand why we should not have said to our good friend the United States we must build a navy in accordance with Asiatic and European dangers. When the European program was settled we could then have invited the United States to build equally to the program she needed and in any class of ships she might think proper. That would be a method which would give us greater security, preserve our freedom in vital matters and in a few years be less expensive and lead to a smaller cost of armaments than anything we are likely to see under present arrangements."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Diehards of Two Nations Declare Naval Treaty to Be Inimical to Both

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Comparative statements made by critics of the London Naval Treaty in the United States and Britain, respectively, as published by the State Department in parallel columns, show that precisely the same line of criticism is used by the opponents on both sides. The statement is published under the title: "Similarity of the views of Senator Hale and the minority report of the Foreign Relations Committee with the views of certain members of the British Parliament." The British extracts are all taken from speeches in the House of Commons.

UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN
Senator Hale (July 11, before the Senate): The British by the terms of this treaty have us hamstrung and hog-tied, and there they will keep us as long as limitations of armaments are the order of the day.	**Winston Churchill** (May 15): I am astonished that any Admiralty board of naval officers could have been found to accept responsibility for such a hamstringing stipulation. . . . It is to make it certain that our cruiser forces will be reduced to inferiority before the treaty comes up for revision in 1935 or 1936. . . . It is not a treaty of parity at all in the sense that Great Britain and the United States should be equal powers upon the sea, but on the contrary, it is a formal acceptance by Great Britain of definitely inferior sea power.
Minority report of Senators Johnson, Moses and Robinson of Indiana: The treaty hamstrings us in the Pacific by its unjustified and unfair increase in the ratio of Japan.	**Colonel Gretton** (May 15): It (the treaty) has been brought about by scaling down the British Navy to the size which suits the United States.
Senator Hale (July 11, before the Senate): While its proponents claimed that the treaty provides for parity with Great Britain, as a matter of fact, it provides no such parity during the life of the treaty unless, which is unthinkable, we exercise the right under the option as to cruiser building and build ship for ship with Great Britain along the lines of her naval needs and not at all along the lines of our own.	**Winston Churchill** (May 15): Under superficial and paper appearance of parity this treaty embodies a solemn acceptance by the British Empire of a permanent secondary position in sea power. We are no longer to have a navy equal even for purpose of battle—I say nothing of trade protection—to the other leading navy of the world. It would have been better to have said that we could not accept numerical parity because it takes no account of the conditions of our life.
	Commander Southby (May 15): The United States have achieved supremacy at sea by means of our reductions.
Minority Report: The boast most often heard by the sponsors of the London treaty is that finally it has given to us parity. We fondly imagined we had obtained it in 1922, but the advocates of the London treaty, in rather contemptuous repudiation of the 1922 agreement, plead now in behalf of the treaty before us that, notwithstanding we were either mistaken or deceived at Washington, the wrong has been righted at London and that finally by the gracious permission of Japan and Great Britain the United States is accorded the parity that we desired. Unfortunately this is not so.	**Winston Churchill** (June 2): It seems to me that now we are abandoning our naval supremacy and all claims to it, and we are merely gambling upon the question of parity with another great power. We are asked to accept naval inferiority, that is our allegation, that is our charge, after all these centuries.
	Major Ross (June 2): As regards the question of parity, by about 1936 if there is a numerical parity our ships will average over 19 years old and the United States' only 6 or 7 years old.
	Sir B. Falle (June 2): We want real parity. If we do not get it we must be inferior and subservient. . . . In my opinion, so far as our sea routes are concerned and so far as the security of the Empire is concerned, the Government in this treaty have betrayed their trust.
Minority Report: We can build the cruisers Great Britain "permits" us to build, but not those we ourselves, because of our requirements, desire to build.	**Winston Churchill** (June 2): Let me suggest . . . the true title of this treaty . . . an international treaty for stereotyping naval armaments at a very high level to the special detriment of Great Britain.
Senator Hale (July 11, before the Senate): Under the treaty we attempt to purchase the good will of the world through the sacrifice of our right to safeguard our interests. We will get not good will but the contempt that a supine nation invariably gets and deserves to get.	**Colonel Gretton** (May 15): I regard this treaty as one which weakens the power of the British Empire and is of no benefit to this country. It is calculated to bring our Government into ridicule and derision throughout the world.
Minority Report: At Washington in 1922 our great superiority in battleship power was emasculated without commensurate return. Now our great superiority in destroyers and submarines is similarly eliminated without material compensation. Both at Washington and at London British diplomacy succeeded in doing this for us, while at the same time retaining Great Britain's superiority in cruiser forces with which they went into both conferences.	**Commander Southby** (June 2): By signing Part III of the treaty, the Government have not only given away British sea power, but they have gerrymandered the interest of the British Empire in the most shameless way that has been done since they have been in office.
Senator Hale (July 11, before the Senate): The treaty gives to Japan, in return for no consideration whatever except that of signing the treaty, a substantial increase over the ratio provided for capital ships in the Washington treaty.	**Winston Churchill** (June 2): Undoubtedly this treaty worsens our position relatively to Japan. . . . We are to scrap five battleships and the Japanese are to scrap one. . . . Besides this, Japan has secured the authorization to build 30 per cent of the cruiser strength of Great Britain or the United States. Surely, that is not a good bargain.
Minority Report: The surrender of the 5-5-3 ratio greatly reduces our ability to protect a rapidly growing trade, which has already reached proportions of first magnitude and upon which American business, prosperity and livelihood vitally depend.	**Winston Churchill** (May 15): The United States are engaged in building; the Japanese have been given an increase in their ratio; naval construction is going on everywhere, and all that is happening is that we, and we alone, are barred.
Senator Hale (July 11, before the Senate): Probably no such sacrifice has been made by any other nation in the history of the world (referring to scrapping of ships by the United States under the Washington Treaty), and it was undoubtedly our hope . . . that a similar spirit of sacrifice would be shown by other nations, parties to the (London) conference.	**Rear Admiral Beamish** (May 15): The United States and Japan will build up a newer, better and more efficient fleet than either of them has ever possessed in the past, and yet we are asked to accept the idea that this is a disarmament treaty.
Minority Report: The splendid example of sacrifice by our country in 1922 and thereafter our marked restraint in naval building have actually been utilized to our detriment and have been made the excuse for still further sacrifice unmatched by any other nation.	**Winston Churchill** (May 15): It is our belief that we have done by action and example more than . . . any other power in the world. We ask ourselves whether this immense surrender on our part . . will end the naval controversy between Great Britain and the United States.

WORLD PROTESTANT SOCIETY FOUNDED

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—On the proposal of Prof. F. Auer of Boston, the International Congress of Liberal Protestantism at Arnhem has formed a world organization of liberal protestantism by founding a permanent institution called the "International Association for the Promotion of Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom."

The association will have a permanent bureau in the Netherlands for which a greater part of the necessary funds have already been voted. Seventy delegates from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands with Prof. H. Degraaf in the chair unanimously adopted Profesor Auer's scheme. The permanent bureau will send out all communications, periodicals and books in different languages in order to promote liberal portestantism. Conferences will also be held at regular intervals.

KURDS WANT FEZES RESTORED IN TURKEY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The Government has issued an official communiqué describing the Kurdish rising in the Mount Ararat district as successfully liquidated. Certain unofficial sources, however, state it will take at least a month for Turkish military forces to quell the rebellion, owing to the impossibility of advancing quickly in mountainous districts.

In the regions occupied or visited by the rebels intense propaganda has been directed against wearing Western headdress and many peasants have had the peaks of caps and brims of hats torn away to make their headdress resemble a fez. Eye witnesses state the insurgents are armed with the most modern machine guns and automatic Mauser rifles.

YALE DEBATERS DEFEATED

QUITO, Ecuador (By U. P.)—The Yale Spanish debating team was defeated for the second time in its South American tour July 12 in a debate with a picked team of the University of Quito.

FRESH IMPETUS GIVEN JEWRY'S NATIONAL URGE

After Difficulties, Zionist Plans Put on Sounder Economic Basis

Palestine, where Arab and Jew are seeking to work out their national destinies, is treated in a series of three articles by Capt. Owen Tweedy, who has a wide experience of Near Eastern affairs. The second article, which follows, discusses Zionist problems, while the first examined the collective impact of Jew, Arab, and Christian. The third will consider the Arab claims for political authority.

By OWEN TWEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Jewry throughout the world subscribed whole-heartedly to the Zionist funds for the consolidation of the Jewish National Home and with millions behind it, Zionism embarked on a vast program of penetration. Jewish immigrants arrived in Palestine by the thousand and a Zionist Executive Headquarters, which was almost a state within a state, was created in Jerusalem to cope with the influx and "to take part in the development of the country."

The absorption of the immigrants was organized agriculturally and commercially and steps were immediately taken to purchase land for the establishment of Zionist agricultural colonies. The executive bought copiously: firstly from Syrians in Cairo and Beirut who, before the war, had bought cheaply from the Turks and who had since farmed their estates as exiled landlords; secondly from Arabs themselves who, tempted by the very generous prices offered by the Zionists, shortsightedly sold their birthright, and shortly drifted into landless unemployment; and thirdly from local money lenders who, influenced by the sight of good Zionist gold, evicted indebted Arab farmers who had pledged their land on mortgage.

Zionist Settles Colonies

Once the land had been bought, colonies were established wholesale by the Zionist Executive, which not only provided the initial funds for settlement, but also, from Jerusalem, generally controlled all matters affecting engineering, education, health and the normal public services.

The new colonists had undoubtedly a very hard time. Only a sprinkling of them had previous agricultural experience. The majority hailed from town life in eastern Europe and were mentally and physically unfitted for manual labor. A considerable percentage of the sites selected for the establishment of the colonies were in highly insanitary areas. It speaks volumes for the tenacity and the courage of these immigrants that today there are over 100 of these colonies, which have won through after a bitter fight with nature.

Communal Colonies

There are two types of these agricultural colonies—the Kevuzah and the Moshav. The Kevuzah settlement is conducted on communal lines. The colony is the joint property of all. All must participate in its development without specialization, and the family unit is eliminated in the common interests of all. Married couples live together, but their children are independently brought up in communal nurseries and schools to which their parents only have access at stated hours of the day. The unmarried are quartered by sexes in dormitories. But a still more unnatural feature of many of these Kevuzah colonies is the fact that—whether or no as a result of the breaking up of the family unit—the tone of the colony is free-thinking and in many places actually hostile to traditional Jewish religiousness.

The Moshav colonies preserve the family unit and settlement is organized on the small-holding basis, each colonist working for himself, while a general scheme of cooperation organizes the communal marketing of produce and the sharing of the necessary agricultural plant. The Moshav colonies are more normal to the general way of thinking and, incidentally, their religious tone is more traditionally Jewish.

Settlements in Debt

But though some of these colonies are now paying their way, few, if any, of them will ever repay the initial advances made to them from Zionist funds; and the majority are still not self-supporting and are a continual drain on the Zionist exchequer. Nor is it possible for the unsuccessful colonies to be closed down. Not only would such a public confession of failure seriously damage the prestige of Zionism as a whole, but the position of the settlers themselves must be considered. They have established homesteads for themselves; and it is not their fault either that many of the sites where these homesteads were built were agriculturally and hygienically unsuitable, or that their urban upbringing produced an amateurishness in husbandry which has led to economic inefficiency.

These rural agricultural settlements have absorbed only a minority of the post-war immigrants. The majority, being originally of the towns, drifted naturally into the urban districts of Palestine, and the Zionist Executive, which had invited them to Palestine, had to concentrate on their absorption in local commerce. There was plenty of scope for absorption: for 12 years ago Palestine was commercially primitive, and there were wide and promising openings for development.

Eccentric Trades Forced

Of the newcomers the majority entered the normal commerce of daily life—grocery, hosiery, butchery, dairy work, building, cement manufacture and the like. But to accommodate the remainder, other eccentric trades were founded, such as piano and false teeth making. This sudden access of enterprise on more efficient and therefore more prolific lines quickly created a supply in excess of the demand. For the purchasing capacity of Palestine, both Arab and Jewish, though increased since the war, is still far from great.

The eccentric trades bloomed and faded quickly; and even the more normal categories of enterprise eventually found themselves in difficulties owing to overrapid development. Stagnation set in, bankruptcies followed, and finally there was a crisis of poverty and unemployment. And, as in the case of the agricultural colonies, the newcomers who had failed became a charge on the budget of the much tried Zionist Executive.

The traveler in Palestine today cannot fail to be struck by the extent of this great Zionist effort; but even superficial inquiry into its solidity reveals the fact which cannot be gainsaid, that much of the development was conducted with a haste and a lack of foresight which were almost reckless. It is sufficient to say in illustration of this fact that the purely Zionist creation of Tel Aviv, near Jaffa, an astoundingly well-equipped and modern, though Levantine, town built on what was 12 years ago a bottomless sand hill, has through a process of hectic overexpansion, encumbered itself in a short seven years with a debt to the state of £70,000, which eventually has had to be canceled, as there was never any hope that it could be repaid.

Zionism stands or falls on the measure of its success in two special directions: first, the continued flow of Jewish charity from throughout the world into the Zionist coffers; and secondly, the economic success of the agricultural and urban settlements which this charity is to finance. But the Jewish National Home, once past the experimental stages, must show proof of an ability to become self-supporting without the continual aid of doles from Jewish charity.

Jewish Criticism Arises

During the first five years of Zionist penetration in Palestine progress appeared to be unchecked. Gradually it became generally apparent that this new Jewish colonization, far from paying its way, was still largely parasitic on Jewish funds. Criticism in Jewry as a whole began to become articulate. It is not a generally appreciated fact that although Jewish subscriptions to Zionism came from all shades of Jewry, especially in America, the Zionist movement has, in fact, attracted to its membership only a small minority of the total Jews in the world.

As signs became ominous of partial failure in the first Zionist effort, the channels of charity began markedly to dry up. Non-Zionists, who out of religious and national motives, had hitherto unquestioningly supported the Zionist monopoly of control in Palestine, began to question its efficiency and to criticize a policy which seemed to subordinate politcal and economic issues.

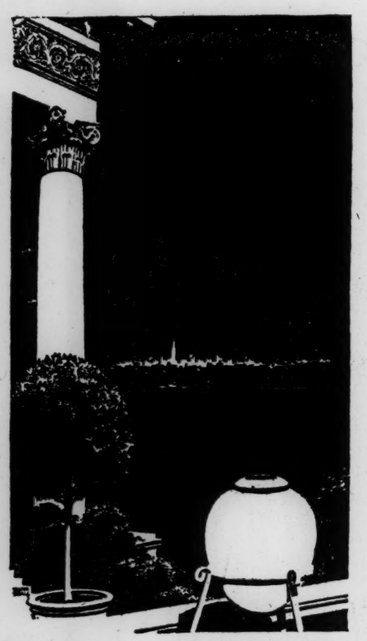
It is a sound maxim that political successses of a national nature prove ephemeral unless founded on sound economic bases. The earliest Zionist administrators in Palestine were of the idealist rather than of the practical type. Their efforts toward economic efficiency had been sincere, honest and laborious, but had lacked commonplace experience. Eventually American Jewry formulated a case for fundamental reorganization with a view to removing this weakness from the national program.

Politcal Zionism wisely took the hint. Non-Zionist Jewry was offered and accepted half participation in the Jewish agency, and steps were taken to guide the movement in Palestine on more economically promising lines. This statesmanlike compromise gave fresh impetus to the world-wide collection of Jewish charity, and financially, Zionism in Palestine was fast recovering lost ground, when the tragic events of last Summer took place which, whatever their ultimate results may be, have temporarily put back the Zionist clock.

KELLYS will stand extraordinary punishment, if necessary. You can put your car over that terrible stretch of road with confidence; your Kellys will grip like irritated cats, they'll iron out bumps, and it takes an awful lot to puncture them. That's all part of Kelly satisfaction.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company
General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

KELLY
SPRINGFIELD



The "Best People" live in PETROPOLIS

PETROPOLIS is a state of comfort resulting from automatic oil heat as supplied by the Petroleum Heat & Power Company. You may enjoy this happy state for the amount you are now spending to heat your home.

A GREAT colony of the city's smart set has located in fair Petropolis. It is a mark of distinction to live in this perfect state of comfort. It is an indication that certain menial tasks have no place amid culture and refinement.

People who know Petropolis, love it. You, too, may share its joys. All you need do is tell us your desire.

The world's largest oil heating organization has made Petropolis possible. All its vast resources, its nation-wide organization, its 27 years of oil heating experience, its 70,000 installations from coast to coast, its skill developed from 16 years of providing 100% guaranteed oil heat with its own oil in its own great fleets of trucks to its own makes of oil burners, its complete line of burners for every type and size of heating plant—these are the things that have placed oil heat on a new economic basis. The things that bring all the happiness of Petropolis to you sponsored by the Petroleum Heat & Power Company, and the local organization in your city. Get all the facts today.

Since August 19, 1915, Petro equipment has been used in The Christian Science Publishing Society's Building.

PETROLEUM HEAT & POWER COMPANY

Makers of Oil Burners since 1903 — Distributors of Highest Quality Fuel Oil since 1915

General Sales Offices: STAMFORD, CONN.

FACTORIES: Stamford, Conn. Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Calif.
BRANCHES: New York, Baltimore, Washington, Newark, Boston, Providence, Stamford, Portland, Me.
SUBSIDIARIES: Boston Harbor Oil Co., East Coast Fuel Oil Co., Petroleum Ht. & Power Co. of Calif., Power Plant Eng. Co.

STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children
By the Peacock You Shall Know It
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
Toasted Whole Wheat
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
Also AM-P-LAR, our latest sandwich.
Sold at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns.
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto.
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Gull
Luxurious Over-Night Train Daily to ACADIA
Lv. Boston (No. Station) 9.30 p.m.
Ar. St. John, N. B. . 10.50 a.m.
Ar. Moncton, N. B. . 3.30 p.m.
Ar. Halifax, N. S. . 10.20 p.m.
(Eastern Standard Time)
A fine train, scheduled for busy men. All steel equipment. Swift, smooth and safe, to Maine and Nova Scotia—lands of rest and recreation.
Get complete schedules from W. O. Wright, Passenger Traffic Manager, North Station, Boston.
BOSTON and MAINE
MAINE CENTRAL
CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADIAN NATIONAL
The Pine Tree ACADIAN
June 27 to Sept. 5

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

The Specialty House of
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
NEW YORK — BROOKLYN — PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH — CLEVELAND — BUFFALO
Complete and attractive collections of
SUMMER FASHIONS
for Women and Misses, Juniors and Girls
Vacation clothes for every hour of a very smart day, from the early morning swim to dancing late at night.

How Children Love This Supremely Good Candy

Five different temptations — *fresh — pure — tender* — all in one unique package

Here is *one* candy children love. Five of nature's most enticing flavors to tempt and satisfy. All in one package, for five cents.

A Million Dollar Formula

Chuckles are made to a secret formula with an estimated worth of a million dollars in the candy industry. A formula that calls for only the purest ingredients.

CHUCKLES Are Made of
Purest Cane Sugar — Purest Beet Sugar
Purest Corn Syrup — Purest Corn Starch
Nature's Five Supreme Flavors

The result is a candy of unbelievable goodness. Soft, fresh, tender, satisfying. Children can eat "all they want" in mid-afternoon and enjoy their supper at night. Consider that carefully.

You will find Chuckles everywhere. In an airtight, moisture-proof, transparent cellophane wrapper that keeps each piece creamy, fresh and clean. Buy a package for the children—and one for yourself.

FRED W. AMEND CO.
Chicago Illinois

5 Chuckles 5¢

SOVIET RIGHT LEADERS PUT ON PROBATION

Stalin Reëlected Member of Political Bureau and Central Committee

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Elections in the new central committee and political bureau or inner steering council of the Communist Party, which followed the end of the party congress July 13, revealed fewer changes than might have been expected in view of the bitter attacks of the Right Opposition which characterized the congress. Mikhail Tomsky, former head of the trade unions, was the only member of the political bureau to lose his post, three new members, Stanislas Kossior, L. M. Kaganovitch and Sergei Kirov being elected to this body.

Alexei Rykov, although strongly attacked during the congress keeps his seat in the political bureau. Joseph Stalin retains the post of general secretary of the central committee, and is also reëlected a member of the political bureau. His assumption of so many party functions is calculated to disprove the rumor that he intended to assume premiership. All right leaders, including even Nikolai Bukharin, who was expelled from the political bureau last November, were elected members of the new central committee. Despite strong speeches and resolutions delivered and passed by Congress against the Right Opposition it was apparently considered expedient, at least temporarily to retain the coöperation of the Right leaders rather than drive them completely from responsible posts as was done with the Trotzkyists.

The action of the Communist Party Congress in electing Nikolai Bukharin, Alexei Rykov and Mikhail Tomsky members of the central committee and Alexei Rykov member of the political bureau after their views and conduct had been so roundly abused during many sessions in Congress elicit explanatory comment in the newspaper Pravda July 14.

"Congress presented the former leaders of the Right opposition the opportunity to prove in fact their verbal solidarity with the general line party. Upon their behavior in the nearest future will depend the further steps of the party. The party will fight mercilessly and decisively against hypocrisy irrespective of persons," the paper states.

This would seem to indicate that while the methods whereby Mr. Rykov, Mr. Bukharin and Mr. Tomsky expressed their disagreement with the party policy in the past have not been sufficiently open and defiant as to warrant their complete elimination from political life, they are in a sense placed on probation. Should they attempt in the future to carry on an independent line opposing party leadership, the scathing denunciations to which they were subjected during Congress will have prepared party opinion for more drastic measures against them. Meanwhile, the disciplined unity of the party has been strengthened through the promotion to the political bureau of three important party workers, L. M. Kaganovitch, Sergei Kirov and Stanislas Kossior, who respectively enjoy great influence in Moscow, Leningrad and Ukranian party organizations.

Russian Communist Party Makes Ambitious Plans to Stimulate Production

MOSCOW (AP)—All the resources of Soviet Russia will be mobilized to increase the industrial, agricultural, mining and chemical productivity of the country and to decrease the cost of production, if the resolutions passed by the Sixteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party at its closing session are carried out.

These resolutions direct all party organs and the government institutions to coöperate for the nation's weal.

The iron and steel output, according to these resolutions, is to be so increased that by 1932 it will reach 17,000,000 tons annually.

The development of machine building is to be greatly expanded in order to make the country less dependent upon imported machinery.

Russia's dearth of fuel is to be remedied by expanding the coal industry and enforcing the utmost economy in fuel consumption. An increase in the output of tractors and other agricultural machinery is to quicken the pace of agricultural development.

To Study Foreign Methods

The Congress further favored an increasing use of foreign technical methods in Soviet industries, and urged that the practice of sending Soviet engineers abroad to study modern technique and of inviting foreign engineers into the Soviet Union be widely extended.

In order further to aid the industrialization of Russia, the Communist Congress urged the translation of the latest technical books and articles published in Europe or America into the languages of the Soviet Union, so as to prepare wide masses of the working people for carrying out mechanical tasks.

Details of the agricultural program as devised by the Congress include the development of animal husbandry on a large scale. Collective and state cattle farms are to be established.

In the course of the next year 4,500,000 hectares of land are to be sowed with grain and provision made that in 1932 9,000,000 hectares on the farms of the State Grain Trust be placed under cultivation.

Export Trade Plans

The number of cattle on the state cattle ranges is to be increased to 3,200,000 this year and to 10,000,000 in 1932.

One resolution of the Congress provided that the defenses of the Soviet Union should be strengthened. Another called for the development of the export industry in order to increase the country's reserves of foreign currency and to speed up the process of industrialization.

The Congress directed all organs of the party and institutions of the Government to continue to a finish the fight against the Right and Left Wing Opposition, the Nepmen, and private traders and bureaucrats.

All Soviet officials and others who attempt to force the peasants to join collective farms without their consent are to be punished severely.

24 P. C. GAIN SHOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—North Carolina's 1930 population is 3,165,146.

Tabulations of official census returns, completed July 12 by the Associated Press, disclose the State gained 606,023 inhabitants during the 10-year period from 1920 to 1930. The 1920 population was 2,559,123. The increase in population is 23.68 per cent.

FISH SAYS NEW TARIFF IS FIRST TO AID FARMER

At Same Time, He Says, G. O. P. Does Well in Maintaining the Home Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, N. Y.—Holding that the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill will be one of the main issues in the forthcoming state campaign, Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from the Twenty-Sixth District, in a speech before the Putnam County Republican Convention July 12, declared the Republican Party "need have no apologies for trying to maintain the home market for American producers."

The meeting launched the county political campaign with the designation of candidates for office in the November elections. Mr. Fish, who has represented his district in Congress since 1920, was indorsed for renomination.

"Few presidents," Mr. Fish said, "have had such difficult situations to confront—with the Congress in session for 16 months trying to frame a tariff bill—as President Hoover, but, in spite of many obstacles, he has put through all of the important legislation which he recommended to Congress—farm relief, reapportionment, flood control, veteran legislation and a large building program to help lessen unemployment and, finally, the tariff."

Declaring that the object of the tariff was to protect the American wage earner and American industry, Mr. Fish said that the "barrage of misinformation that had been directed from selfish sources against the passage of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill was unparalleled in the history of tariff making.

"The rich man with foreign investments, the importer or the large manufacturer with plants in Europe or Canada, have all joined for selfish purposes," he declarel, "in trying to undermine the confidence of the people in our protective policy which has done so much to build up the prosperity of America."

"In the existing period of depression," he continued, "it is all the more essential to keep the wheels of industry going in order to provide employment. Even if some commodity costs a few cents more, the housewife knows it is much more important to have her husband employed. That is why the American Federation of Labor is outspoken for protecting the home market.

"The tariff bill which has just been signed after 16 months of uncertainty, has for the first time in the history of our country done justice to the farmers by providing adequate protection on dairy products, poultry and vegetables. The increased protection afforded on shoes and other commodities was essential to the continued employment of thousands of American wage-earners."

Mrs. Hoover's New Social Secretary

© Underwood

MISS HELEN GREENE

First photograph of Miss Greene of Rochester, Minn., recently appointed as private social secretary to Mrs. Hoover, taken at the White House. Miss Greene is a graduate of Stanford University, where she became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover Jr. She was formerly associated with the Mayo Clinic at Rochester.

OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY

OSWEGO, N. Y.—The local plant of the Oil Well Supply Company is operating at capacity with day and night shifts on oil field orders received during the last six weeks. Continued capacity operation late into the fall is indicated.

STEEL RIVETERS LOUDEST, CHECK ON NOISE SHOWS

New York Survey Lists Sounds by Number of 'Decibels'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—As one phase of its campaign against unnecessary noise in New York City, the Noise Abatement Commission has measured and accurately classified practically every variety of sound that normally occurs within the city's area.

The results of this work, which are described in the second section of the commission's report made public on July 14, comprise an analysis and comparison of noises with which the city dweller is familiar, ranging from the "comparatively quiet noise" of an ordinary conversation to the din of the steel riveter, the loudest and most disturbing noise that assails the ears of the metropolitan populace.

The unit of loudness used in the investigation was the decibel—"the smallest change that the ear can detect in the level of sound." Decibels, the report explained, do not measure ascending steps, all of equal intensity, but rather express a ratio that increases rapidly in moving up the scale. The difference between a sound of one decibel in loudness and another of 10 decibels, for instance, is a frequency difference of one to ten, but between sounds of 90 and 100 decibels in loudness there is a frequency difference of 1,000,000,000 and 10,000,000,000.

The loudest noises measured by the commission's traveling noise laboratory were those of the steel riveter, which averaged 99 decibels; a blast of explosives, 98 decibels; the shriek of a steamship whistle, 95 decibels; subway express passing a local station, 96 decibels; the racket of a steam-operated pile driver, 91.5 decibels, and the clatter of a local subway train, measured underground, 90 decibels. These sounds, are all more than 1,000,000,000 times as intense as the smallest sound that can be heard, the report said.

Among the relatively "quiet noises" of the city, the commission found that police whistles varied from 76 to 84 decibels; elevated trains running on an open structure raised a clatter of from 83 to 91 decibels; a battery of five noisy subway turnstiles made a succession of crashes measuring 85 decibels as they revolved during rush hours. Loudspeakers at the noisiest point in "radio row" produced 81 decibels of sound; unmuffled motor trucks, 79.5 decibels; subway noise through a grating on the street, 79 decibels, and squawking automobile horns, 74 decibels.

The loudness of an average conversation, measured at a distance of three feet, was found to be about 60 decibels; the standard din of street traffic, tested at 95 outdoor locations varying from the quiet of remote residential avenues to transit centers where 195 automobiles went by each minute, ranged from 60 to 80 decibels.

Contrary to the generally accepted belief that the lion's roar expresses the ultimate in terrific sound, the commission, after taking noise measurements of the sounds of animals at the New York Zoölogical Gardens, found that the voice of the lion, measuring 80 decibels when raised to the intensity of a road, would be audible in many traffic districts only at a distance of 20 or 30 feet. Roars or snarls of a Siberian tiger, measuring only 73 decibels, and of a Bengal tiger, 70 decibals, in similar districts might attract no attention at all from passers-by.

"One of the things definitely proved," the report said, "was that the average automobile horn is a great deal louder than necessary to serve as a traffic warning. Another was that a warning signal need not be startling or nerve-wracking to be efficient. It was also learned that in general motor-driven horns more than any other type tend to produce overtones of an annoying and inharmonious kind."

Mayor to 'Tone Up' Famous Board Walk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — The board walk is to be brought up to "tone," Mayor Harry Bacharach has just announced. He states that he will inaugurate at once a drive to eliminate features tending to cheapen it.

"Every one must realize," he said, that "there are many pressing and important problems requiring consideration and action on my part. To my mind, the outstanding problem is tre one of raising the board walk to a proper tone.

"Ballyhooing, illegal display of signs and flags, all of which tend to cheapen the walk, will be stopped. So far as the police department and the municipal convention hall are concerned, I shall bring all facts concerning them openly and fairly before the public, also, all other questions that may arise."

Chilean Official Cuts Salary to Aid Country

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Minister of Finance ordered his annual salary cut 33 1-3 per cent July 11 as a part of the general Government economy move.

His salary was reduced from 120,000 pesos ($14,400) annually to $9600.

London Women Find Room and Rest at Little Expense in Cecil Houses

Besides Providing Temporary Shelter at a Nominal Figure the Managers of the Four Residences Already Started Have Found Employment for Hundreds

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The fourth Cecil house for homeless London women has been paid for and a fund for a fifth house was started at a crowded meeting in the Shaftsbury Theater recently when members of Parliament, noted actors and actresses, dramatists and public workers helped to persuade the audience to give £1200 toward the furtherance of the work started in 1926, when the first Cecil house was opened.

"Only 13 per cent of the beds licensed in London are available for women," said Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Member of Parliament, who stressed the urgent need for more Cecil houses, where for 1 shilling a night a woman could get a good bed, hot bath, warm drinks and biscuits and facilities for washing her clothes.

Cecil houses are not charitable institutions but are run on the lines of a hotel. The cost of founding each house is not less than £7000, but after the initial expenditure it becomes self-supporting, and the existing houses have all finished the past financial year with balances of from £60 to £70. Women applying for beds are asked no questions, and no confidences are expected. Work is often found for those who are unemployed, and over 400 women have been satisfactorily placed in domestic service.

The inmates of a Cecil house, said Robert Loraine, who presided at the meeting, usually included girls who had come from the provinces in search of work, and mothers with children who had been thrown on the streets by the housing shortage. The Cecil houses gave them shelter till rooms could be found for them. Homeless men were amply provided for by municipal lodging houses, but as there was scant provision for women they could be seen any night sleeping in the streets. They might even have the price of a room, but there was no room to be had.

Dr. Morton, governor of Holloway Prison, said that the Cecil houses were among the hostels in which discharged women prisoners could find shelter, and that it was very difficult to make sheltered people understand how terrible was the plight of the homeless. His interest, he said, in Cecil houses had led him to make a close inspection of two which he described in detail as being highly satisfactory.

Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, founder of the Cecil houses, said, "People still think that the woman who is poor, homeless, hungry and dirty is largely to blame for her misfortunes. They should see those women after they have come under our care and have become smiling and happy."

Other speakers included R. C. Sherriff, author of the famous war play, "Journey's End," and Miss Marion Lorne.

Sweeping Advances Claimed by Nanking

SHANGHAI (AP)—Sweeping claims of Nationalist advances which punctured northern rebel lines along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway were made July 14 by the Government's intelligence section.

The Government claimed its forces were advancing toward the strategic city of Weihsten. Government troops were reported from Lincheng, southern Shantung, to north of Tainan. These places are 150 miles apart. Authoritative reports indicated Nationalists south of Yenchow were experiencing sharp northern opposition.

The Chinese press hailed optimistically the conference of Kuomintang minority leaders here July 13, which issued manifestoes denouncing President-General Chiang Kai-shek as a despot, as the first step toward establishing a new national Government at Peiping.

In recent months various Kuomintang factions opposed to the Nanking regime conferred fruitlessly in North China with the object of composing their differences and establishing a legal basis for the formation of a new administration.

That complete unity now has been achieved is claimed and machinery for the organization of a Separatist Government stands ready for use when the military situation justifies action. However, although the northern allies are anxious to take the first opportunity of making their position regular, there will be considerable delay before any move toward establishment of a new government and effort to secure recognition of foreign powers are made.

YOUNGSTOWN STEEL OPERATIONS

Reports from Youngstown state that steel operations in that district for the current week remain at 63 per cent of capacity, the same as last week.

New York

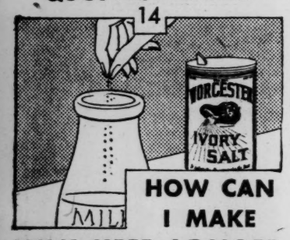
WE INSTALL OIL BURNING Systems & Heating Plants in Private Homes, Churches, etc.

WE SERVICE ALL KINDS OF HEATING PLANTS AND OIL BURNERS

CHARLES F. WAMP

2527 3RD AV. MOTT HAVEN 9849 NEW YORK

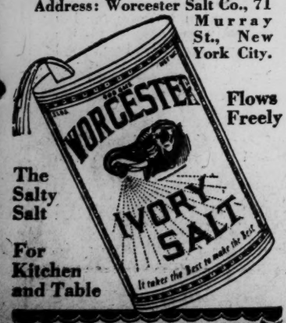
KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 14



HOW CAN I MAKE MILK KEEP LONGER FROM SOURING?

Add a pinch of Worcester Salt to the fresh milk. This delays souring and also makes the milk more palatable.

Are you interested in new and improved methods of cooking? Send today for your free copy of the Worcester Salt Cook Book. Address: Worcester Salt Co., 71 Murray St., New York City.



Flows Freely

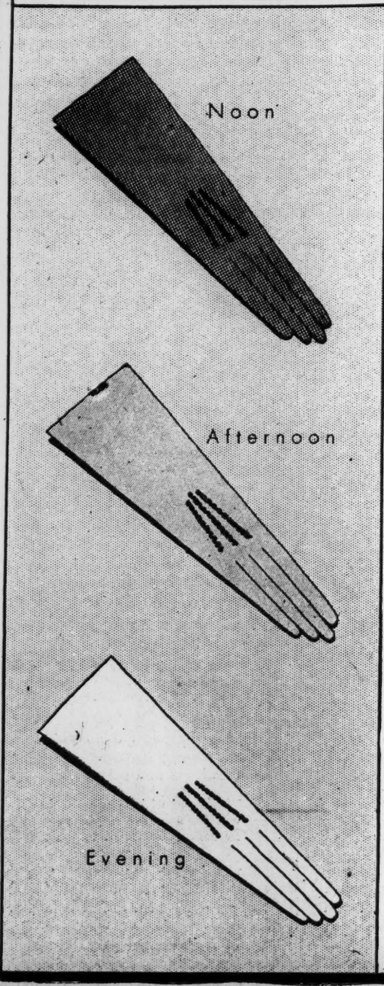
The Salty Salt

For Kitchen and Table

Today's Vogue

Suede Gloves

grow lighter as the day grows later



Apricot . . . rose beige . . . eggshell . . . white . . . and you have the correct color for each occasion . . . This five button washable suede slip-on . . . and you have the correct glove for all occasions. It's not only right as to style, it's very right as to quality and price. It is of excellent weight skin that washes beautifully . . . thin enough to be cool . . . thick enough to be practical. Having a hunch that you'd be as enthusiastic as we, we've imported hundreds to sell at the delightfully low price of

2.50

GROUND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

STORE HOURS 9 TO 5

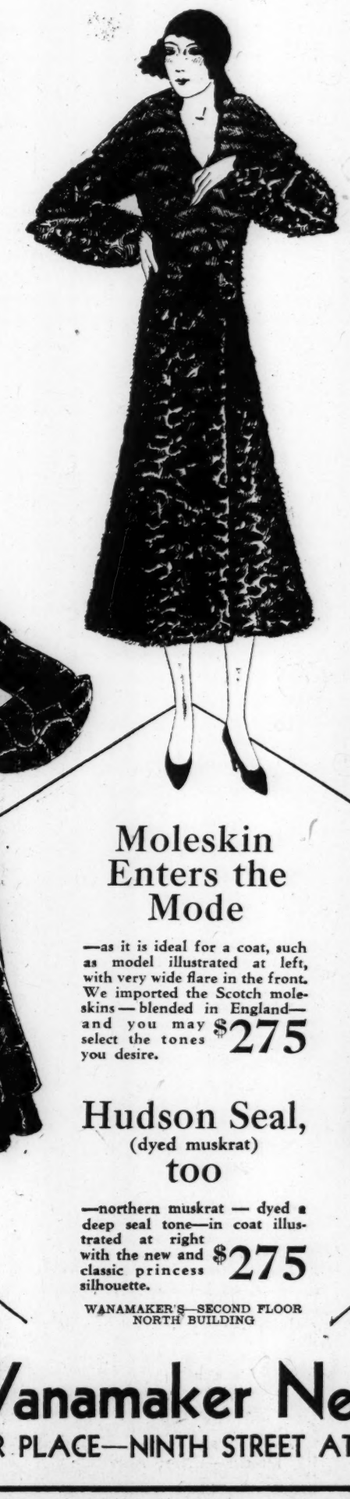
These Fur Coats

Made to Your Measure

But—you must place your order immediately, as it is because this is the dull season that the prices are so amazingly low.

One fourth payable now—remainder when delivered in Autumn.

Your coat may be made in individualized sizes from 14 to 46



Black Russian Caracul

—carefully selected skins—Leipzig dyed—in coat illustrated center with enormous shawl collar which may be selected in kolinsky, natural or dyed fitch, Japanese mink, skunk, squirrel dyed in all the fashionable fur tones, or of the caracul

$295

Moleskin Enters the Mode

—as it is ideal for a coat, such as model illustrated at left, with very wide flare in the front. We imported the Scotch moleskins—blended in England—and you may select the tones you desire. $275

Hudson Seal, (dyed muskrat) too

—northern muskrat—dyed a deep seal tone—in coat illustrated at right with the new and classic princess silhouette. $275

WANAMAKER'S—SECOND FLOOR NORTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York

WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

SCAN HORIZON, EXPERT ADVISES BUDGET PARLEY

Providing for Eventualities Key to Normal Business, World Conclave Hears

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—"Know what you are undertaking to do" and "reappraise the probabilities and possibilities of what you are undertaking in the light of everything that may affect it at any time," was the advice on comprehensive budget procedure given by Louis F. Musil, vice-president of the American Management Association, at the three-day international discussion conference on budgetary control here. Mr. Musil declared that the degree of application of these ideals determined the degree of preparedness existing among peoples and their governments to act normally in face of any and all developments.

This fact, he said, was well illustrated in America where the large industrial institutions and the Government were able to continue their operations on an approximately normal basis throughout the crisis of last fall, owing to their being prepared to weather the storm.

In view of the importance of budgetary control for public and private affairs the conference recommended that the International Management Institute should coöperate with the International Committee of Scientific Management in promoting research groups which will study budgetary matters in individual cases.

The conference recommended that in the different branches of industry there should be formed national and international groups for the study and application of budgetary control and that the International Management Institute be asked to secure liaison between study groups.

FRENCH NAVAL HOLIDAY EASES WAY TO PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

bered that in the three-power pact concluded at London there was a safeguarding clause.

If there were shipbuilding competition between France and Italy the London pact might become useless inasmuch as under the safeguarding clause England would be impowered to increase its naval contingents. Happily such competition is highly improbable whatever be the diplomatic differences of France and Italy. If only for economic reasons Italy is reluctant to built to France's level. What it wants is that France should cut down to its level.

Indeed the decision of France to suspend building operations is deserving of the greatest credit in that French superiority over Italy lies in preponderance of older vessels which tend to become obsolete. It follows that a prolonged holiday would automatically bring France down toward the Italian level.

Some French Criticism

Perhaps the French decision is only a gesture, but it is a very welcome gesture. It appears that naval authorities apart from the diplomatic situation wish to reconsider their plan and avail themselves of recent discoveries. There is no urgency, and technically such delay as may be experienced probably would not be unprofitable.

Again it is made clear that in taking this step the French are not yielding in the least to the Italian claim to parity. From a practical viewpoint it would seem therefore that the French concession is more apparent than real. Nevertheless the political effect should be considerable.

There is no doubt that if skillful advantage is taken of the opportunity presented by this interregnum the French move will prove to be valuable. What is needed more than anything else is a calm, friendly atmosphere in which to conduct negotiations.

Naturally, there is some French criticism of the Government on ground that it was not necessary to enter into formal engagements or to appear to show any weakness which might fetter liberty of movement during the negotiations. But on the whole, the suspension is seen as an encouraging sign.

London Action Unnecessary, British Premier Reports

LONDON (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald told the House of Commons July 14 that the British Government had learned with pleasure of arrangements made by the Governments of France and Italy with a view to facilitating resumption of discussions on naval questions.

The Prime Minister's statement was made in answer to a question whether his attention had been called to the steps taken by France and Italy looking toward proposals for a naval holiday and what action was to be taken by the British Government, especially with regard to Great Britain's proposed new warship building.

Mr MacDonald said that the British Government hoped these Franco-Italian conversations would complete the work of the London Naval Conference and that the fundamentals of naval limitation as contained in Part III of the London Naval Treaty would be applied to all parties to the conference.

He said it was not necessary for the British Government to take any action in this connection regarding the British naval program of 1930 since this was purely for necessary replacements within the reduced tonnage limits imposed by the treaty.

"That this program would be put in hand was well understood by all the powers represented at the London Conference," said the Premier.

OWN YOUR FARM MOVE SUPPORTED IN GEORGIA TALK

Institute Speaker Points to Denmark's Plan of Financing Tenants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—While irrigation projects in the West have received aid from the United States Government amounting to $344,000,000, the South has neglected its opportunity to enlist governmental assistance in a comprehensive drainage plan to reclaim land for farming, Dr. E. C. Branson, of the University of North Carolina, said in his second address before the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Georgia.

Although the amount of farm land at present under cultivation is more than adequate in the United States as a whole, Dr. Benson said, he urged alertness on the part of the South for future reclamation of land and drainage of water-logged areas. The subject of Dr. Branson's addresses was improvement of farm conditions in the South.

Dr. Branson declared that economic and social well-being in the South are intimately concerned in the problem of land tenure. At present, 50 out of every 100 farmers throughout the South are tenants, he said. As a means of enabling more farmers to own their own lands, he advocated a plan of "directed colonies of farm owners," similar to those employed in Denmark and other nations.

The proposal of Dr. Branson is embodied in the Simmons-Whittington bill that recently was approved by the House and Senate committees of Congress. Dr. Bronson cited Denmark as an example of what can be done in a farming community by helping men to own farms, operate them under guidance, and in this way solve many farming problems.

"Since 1899," Dr. Bransen said, "Denmark has loaned more than $30,000,000 in self-financing loans to farmers, with the result that Denmark is a land of farm owners. The Danish tenants, in the American sense of the word, are less than two in the hundred. The tenants in America are nearly 40 per 100 farmers.

"New Zealand has been working at the problem more than fifty years. In Great Britain the Home Office loaned the Irish farmers some $750,000,000 to make Irish farm owners out of Irish tenants. It is difficult to educate, socialize, or Christianize a landless, homeless people. The relation of land tenures to history is a wide-open chapter that America needs to be considering before it is too late."

BRITISH PREMIER RESISTS CHANGE IN INDIAN POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

they have created recently, would have compelled the arrest of the persons responsible for those conditions. The whole of this is a melancholy thing which is unnecessary and foolish. Men who are going to be governors of states and responsible for administration ought to look ahead and understand conditions under which alone evolution and change are possible."

Sir Elliot G. Colvin, distinguished member of the Indian civil service, meanwhile expresses in The Times July 14 a view widely held in Conservative and Liberal circles to the effect that no satisfactory solution of the Indian problems is possible, unless all political parties of Britain continue to act together regarding it, also that any attempt to move precipitately can only result in disaster. Sir Elliot says:

"There are two things now, as it seems to me, which the British nation must constantly keep in view if it wishes to serve the best interests of India and its own well-being, namely, one, it must maintain as hitherto an undivided front where India is concerned; and, two, it must avoid raising hopes which it is impossible to fulfill.

"As regards the first, let all parties rise to the level to which Mr. Baldwin raised the whole question in debate last winter. As regards the second, let us do what is in our power to get Indians of all classes to realize before the conference that while we sympathize with their aspirations for self-government (within the Empire, of course) and while we are genuinely anxious to hasten the process, the ultimate goal is not and cannot be for many years to come, a matter of practical politics. This must be clear as crystal to any impartial person who has studied volume one of the Simon report."

Party Groups at Simla Seek to Solve Problem

SIMLA (AP)—A move looking toward an amicable settlement of the present political difficulties in India was made July 14 at a meeting of 40 members representing various parties in the Central Legislature.

The group authorized M. Jayakar to take such steps as might seem necessary to find a solution for the present political impasse.

It was understood that Mr. Jayakar proposed to see the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi shortly.

While the meeting represented different political parties in the Legislature, M. Jinnah, Sir Abdul Quayum and other prominent moslems were not present.

The All-India minorities conference here July 14 decided to appeal to the sections of Indian political thought which heretofore have withheld their support from the proposed round table conference.

The council of all India Moslems July 14 condemned the civil disobedience program as "fraught with danger to the best interests of the country," and adopted a resolution addressed to the council for an end of the movement. The council held the Simon report as "unsatisfactory and inadequate."

United Front Advised at London Conference

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS—The speech of the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, to the legislative assembly, has effected a change in the atmosphere. The moderates emphasize that the round table conference will not now be tied to the Simon report, and urge Indian politicians to present a united front and present a unanimous demand which they declare will be irresistible. The Swarajists have as yet made no response.

The Calcutta Statesman considers they have burned their bridges and cannot now take advantage of the opening offered by the Viceroy. Meanwhile a firm handling of the situation, notably in Bombay, where the latest clash occurred between the authorities and malcontents, is reculting in a noticeable decrease in lawless demonstrations.

The Bombay Government, however, is seriously alarmed by the threatened drop of 7,000,000 rupees in revenue owing to the civil disobedience movement. The Governor has summoned a conference at Poona to consider the situation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS SEES INDIAN CAP

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A white skullcap of homespun cotton, rendered famous as a revolutionary emblem in India, was seen in the House of Commons here July 14 upon the head of Fenner Brockway, left wing Labor Member of Parliament, who questioned Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, as to whether wearing it had been prohibited.

Mr. Brockway said he owned such headgear and placed it upon his head in reply to a caustic Conservative invitation to "put it on." Mr. Benn said all he knew was that its wearing had been prohibited at Sholapur during the riots.

FEDERAL POLICE WANTED TO DEAL WITH RED FORCE

United States Is Shown to Have No Means of Watching Movements

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The need for a special federal police force which would circumvent subversive activities of Communist agencies against the United States Government will be made apparent in the congressional investigation of Communists, which moves here on July 15, and should be met, according to Elihu Root, in a letter to Ralph M. Easley, executive secretary of the National Civic Federation, of which Mr. Root is honorary president.

The letter, which was made public by Mr. Easley on July 13, while without specific reference to the Soviet Government, declares in conclusion that there was reason to believe "an assault is being made by secret means supported by the resources of a great empire, aimed at the destruction of our system of government, and we find that the Federal Government has no police force available for our protection."

Reached at his home in Garrison, N. Y., Hamilton Fish Jr. (R), Representative of the Twenty-Sixth District, who is chairman of the investigating commission, concurred with Mr. Root's views, stating that "no department in Washington has any power, any authority, any funds to investigate into the activities of the Communists and to act thereupon."

"The American people," Mr. Fish said, "have been thinking that the Department of Justice handled such matters, but their under-cover men have all been withdrawn. The Department of Labor is also thought to deport Communists, but the records show they have deported but 15 in the last five years."

Mr. Root in his letter to Mr. Easley referred to the federal action which in 1924 deprived the Department of Justice of funds and personnel "as the result of the protest of the radicals that there was no law under which the Federal Government could act in dealing with subversive forces."

"There is undoubtedly a defect in our present organization for police purposes," his letter continues, in part. "It arises from the way in which our Government has developed. General police power belongs to the states. The Federal Government is a government of enumerated powers, and special bodies of police officers have been created to aid in the exercise of those enumerated powers.

"Thus we have a body of police officers aiding in the enforcement of the customs laws of the United States; another body of police officers aiding in the enforcement of the internal revenue laws; another aiding in the enforcement of the laws against counterfeiting; another aiding in the enforcement of the prohibition laws, but we have no general federal police officers, because the states and not the Federal Government exercise general police authority Of course, such a force ought to be provided."

Commenting on Mr. Root's letter, Mr. Easley said that the United States Government was the only one in the world that had not taken precautions against destructive Communist activities. He voiced the expectation that facts brought out at the hearings would so arouse the American people out of "their false sense of security" that they would "demand the sorely needed remedial legislation."

"This legislation, however, will not be secured," he continued, "without overcoming the determined opposition of all the red forces backed by the so-called Left wing liberals. They will claim that it will be highly unconstitutional for the Federal Government to deal with such matters which are entirely within the jurisdiction of the states."

In a telegram addressed to Mr. Fish, the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, representing trade union groups, the Socialist party and other liberal elements, criticized the investigation as an attempt to distract attention from the national employment situation.

Following several days of hearing testimony here, Mr. Fish said the commission might immediately move to a study of the situation in Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, but would defer until fall the hearings in Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

New York Man Wins Architecture Prize

The first award of the Lamb graduate scholarship for the study of architecture in the United States, to be awarded annually to a member of the Department of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has just been announced. Frederick A. Pawley of New York is the first to receive the scholarship, which is the donation of Mrs. Horatio A. Lamb of Boston.

It is a $500 award to cover three months' travel in other parts of the United States. The extreme value of such study to the aspiring architect was stressed by Prof. William Emerson, head of the department, on making the award.

A student from the middle or northwestern part of the country, he explained, might, for example, find it of great advantage to make a study of colonial or other architectural influence prevailing in New England, Virginia, or South Carolina.

AUSTRIA SUPPORTS EUROPEAN UNION

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Austrian reply to the Briand memorandum on European federation, which is the sixth to be received at the Quai d'Orsay, is enthusiastic in support of the proposal.

Austria advocates the most intimate connection between the League of Nations and the proposed European union.

BOARD REPORTS DRY LAW STAFF OF BETTER TYPE

Machinery of Enforcement Improved—Volumes of Data Analyzed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Statistical material on prohibition enforcement gathered over the nation by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement indicates that the turnover of prohibition personnel under civil service has been diminishing and quality of men engaged greatly improved.

This has had a direct effect in improving the machinery of enforcement, and the tentative conclusion of those in charge of the commission inquiry is that the whole tendency is toward an improved enforcement of the law, with a less satisfactory condition, however, in states lacking local enforcement acts.

More than 26 volumes of material on enforcement have been analyzed and assorted by the sub-division of the commission connected with prohibition. When completed, George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, believes it will give the most complete picture of the workings of the dry law ever assembled, Preliminary examination has shown an improvement in the federal force working on dry cases in the direction of more vigilance and zeal.

Mr. Wickersham is confident that this progress will be accelerated by the transfer of dry activities from the Treasury to the Justice Department, a move which the commission itself recommended. The commission likewise has the fuliest confidence in Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, the new prohibition commissioner, who was detailed to the commission to make a study of the prosecution of dry violations just prior to his elevation to the new post.

The members of the Wickersham commission supervising the prohibition survey include Mr. Wickersham himself, Newton D. Baker, Prof. Roscoe Pound and Judge William S. Kenyon. The executive staff is working under Albert E. Sawyer from Mr. Wickersham's New York law office. The fight in the Senate over the commission's funds recently delayed this work approximately two weeks, but the fact-finding is once more under way. Six to eight investigators have been at work steadily for approximately a year in different parts of the country, sitting in with soördinating groups, talking with federal attorneys and dry officers.

The extent and ramifications of the commission's investigations into the dry law have passed almost unnoticed and unheralded and are today little understood by the public and even by Congress. Mr. Wickersham will say little concerning its results other than to reveal that the vigilance and energy of dry workers seems to be improving and that the tendency is toward improved law enforcement.

The research work has clearly indicated, too, that enforcement is better in states where there is a local state dry law, than in those states lacking such a supplementary act. Regulations are least adequately enforced in those states where there is no state law.

OHIO HAS 6,605,953

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Ohio's population for 1930 is 6,605,953, according to complete unofficial census returns compiled by the Associated Press. This is an increase of 865,275, or about 15 per cent over 1920, when the population was 5,740,678.

ADMIRAL ROBERTSON PASSES ON

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Rear Admiral Ashley Herman Robertson, wartime director of the transport system which carried American troops to France, passed on here July 13.

BALTIMORE
J.L. Appleby Co.
Smithfield Hams
Cooked and Uncooked
844 Park Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE
HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Mid-Summer Reductions
On Footwear, Millinery, Dresses, Suits, Coats and Accessories
L. Slesinger & Son
216 CHARLES ST., NORTH

O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE
Polo Shirts
—all the young people are wearing them
$1.95
Pastel colors and white . . . several styles . . . for boys and young women.

Virginia Trust Co.
821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus $1,500,000.00
Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.
Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

NORFOLK, VA.
Better Furniture for Less—Always!
Compare Quality and Prices—Always!

Wm. F. Smith & Co.
130 WEST PLUME STREET

HEADQUARTERS for PRODUCTS of The B. V. D. CO., Inc.
B.V.D.
Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
RICHMOND, VA.

May we show you Our Display of
WHITTALL RUGS
Sydnor & Hundley
7th and Grace Ran. 1702
RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA.
Didenhover & DuBois
Grace Street at Second
Let us show your our beautiful
SPRING MODELS
An unusual line of Coats and Dresses—Prices Moderate

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY
Canadian Pacific Building
RESTAURANT
42D ST. AND MADISON AVE.
Good Food — Prices Reasonable
Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas
CLOSED SUNDAYS

For Delicious Home Cooking Visit
The Whitby Grill
323 West 45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Club Breakfasts and a la Carte
Luncheons—50c-65c and a la Carte
Special Sandwich, soup or dessert, tea or coffee—40c. Dinners—$1.00 and a la Carte.
CLOSED SUNDAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO
States Hof Bräu
RESTAURANT
MARKET AT 4th SAN FRANCISCO

LONDON
CRAIG'S COURT RESTAURANT
Craig's Court, Whitehall, S. W.
Charming room to let for lunch parties, afternoon receptions, evening parties, accommodation for 20 to 100.
Lunch from 2/-
Dinner from 2/6
For Best Home Cooking Visit
"THE OPAL"
Lunches, Teas & Dinners
OPEN SUNDAYS 12-6
206 Church Street, W. 8
Come and Visit the
Spanieletta Restaurant
for Light Refreshments
Luncheons & Dinners
Open on Sundays until 6:30 P. M.
10 Orchard Street, W. 1
The Thistle Tea Rooms
33 Haymarket, & at Abbey House, Victoria St. & Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS FOR HIGH-CLASS LUNCHEONS & TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones & cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 — Sundays 3 to 7
Regent 3189 — Victoria 9625
THE SHEPHERD'S PIE RESTAURANT
3 Course Lunch 2/6 & a la Carte
4 Course Dinner 4/- & a la Carte
HOME-MADE CAKES & SCONES
Phone Grosvenor 2489 — 19 Clarges Street Piccadilly, W. 1

ANTIQUES
Furniture, Jewelry, Silver, Glass, China Art Objects
A. F. Arnold
1323 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

P-I-A-N-O-S
Grands—Uprights
Reproducers
Baby and Miniature Grands
$495
Juvenile uprights in any color scheme. The child's personal piano in the child's own quarters.
$250
We gladly offer you our convenient budget plan.
O. J. DeMoll Co.
12th and G—Washington, D. C.

Pruitt & Zimmerman
Incorporated
REGISTERED PLUMBERS
ROOFERS
ELECTRICIANS
LOCKSMITHS
HEATING
Distributor for R-S OIL BURNERS
Phones Columbia 2806—2807
2438 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AMBASSADOR GARAGE
2390 Champlain Street
Phone Col. 0313
IRVING STREET GARAGE
1425 Irving St. Phone Col. 0116
Automobile Storage by Day, Week or Month. Cars Called For and Delivered.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

17th CAFETERIA
724 17th St., Washington, D. C.
One Block West of the White House
Tourists Welcome
HOME COOKING
BREAKFAST
LUNCHEON 50c - 75c
DINNER 65c - 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE

The Favorite Spot
in the living room is usually marked by a large chair or rocker, promising ease and comfort. We have a large selection of comfort chairs for your choice, with end tables and lamps to complete the ensemble.
HOUSE & HERRMANN
Furniture of Merit and Distinction
Seventh and Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
A Limited Number—Half and Less Than Half Price . . .
Women's, Misses', Little and Larger Women's Coats
$24.75 Were $49.50 to $79.50
The leading fashions, developed in the leading fabrics—faulkrepe, wool crepe, kashmir crepe, covert, telva and marianna . . . and trimmed with the leading furs—broadtail, squirrel, galyac and mole.
COATS—THIRD FLOOR

LOTOS LANTERN
733 17th St., Washington, D. C.
Enlarged and Improved
Only Cafeteria Service
LUNCH DINNER

The House of Courtesy
Annual July Clearance
Summer Apparel
REDUCTIONS 20% to 50% AND MORE
Philipsborn
606-614 ELEVENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Parker Cafe
16th St. and Park Rd.
Washington, D. C.

SUNDAY DINNER, 75c
12:30 to 3
5 to 7:30
WEEK DAY
5 to 7:30
10 Regular 75-Cent Dinners, $6.50

The Allies Inn
Opp. the Corcoran Art Gallery
One block from the White House
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Cool, Refreshing, Homelike Rooms
1703 New York Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Latch String
is out for you for
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Paramount consideration
Cleanliness and Service
612 12th St., N. W., Bet. F and G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONALLY KNOWN STORE
All Men's Spring Suits
are at
1/4 off
in the Removal Sale
One group—$40 and $45 Unfinished Worsteds with two pairs of trousers in gray, tan and brown effects. All finely tailored. NOW at
1/4 off
Parker-Bridget Co.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE AVENUE AT NINTH

ALL THIS WEEK
Kann's SUMMER SAVING SALE
—will present, within a limited period of time—a series of very unusual feature savings in Summer Apparel, Fabrics, Home Furnishings, etc., not one of which you will want to miss!
WATCH THE PAPERS!
Kann's
Penn. Avenue at 8th
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HECHT CO.
F Street at Seventh, WASHINGTON, D. C.
$90,000 Worth of Furniture for $57,000!
Every once in a while some one merchant does some ONE thing in a more unusual way than another. We sized up the situation and we found we could buy certain furniture from certain factories for less money. We found after wiring and telephoning and finally with the information we had we went to the sources of production and we found the makers were willing to sell what they had made up. That was enough for us, we weren't concerned (for the moment) with the future. We wanted the goods they had made up at a price, to enable us to turn it out at a price in a hurry.
Black and white paper can't tell you or show you the real picture. You will have to see these wonderful goods and you do not have to be a furniture merchant to tell that here is
VALUE, FASHION, COMFORT, CONSTRUCTION
for less money to you than a manufacturer can make them up again. Come in! Share in these savings made possible by a sale of $90,000 worth of furniture for $57,000!

PENSION SYSTEM FOR TEACHERS IS DECLARED NEED

Carnegie Foundation Makes Annual Report on Pension Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Declaring that "sound systems of retiring annuities are essential to the improvement and effectiveness of American education," the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching announces in its twenty-fourth annual report, issued by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president, on July 14, that it has spent, up to June 30, 1929, more than $18,817,000 in retiring allowances and pensions without cost to the recipients. The sum, which exceeds by $8,000,000 the permanent endowment of the foundation established by Andrew Carnegie in 1905, ranks as the most generous non-governmental pension system ever operated for a professional group.

"The movement for teachers retirement systems in many instances parallels the modernizing of the state public school system," Dr. Pritchett says in his report. "In no other calling than that of the teacher, or in respect to no other professional group, is the development of adequate provision for retirement so heartily to be commended.

"In more than half the states of the Union, public school teachers are in some measure protected in their old age, and this alone represents an enormous advance in public opinion over that of a quarter of a century ago."

In 1928-29, the report says, the foundation began the payment of 103 new allowances and pensions of an annual value of $202,400—the highest grant to the largest number of persons in any one year in the history of the foundation. Since its inception in 1906, 1633 allowances and pensions have been granted by the foundation to teachers in 40 different states, five Canadian provinces and Newfoundland. In value these have risen from $1000 before 1908 to an average of $2500 in 1929. Ninety-four universities and colleges of the United States and Canada are now associated with the foundation for the payment of retiring allowances and pensions. Of these, 73 contribute equally with their teachers toward the payment of joint contractual retiring annuities.

In an essay on "The Social Philosophy of Pensions" included in his report, Dr. Pritchett says that "one of the most encouraging recent signs in the field of pensions is an increasing emphasis upon the quality of retirement provisions."

"Recognition is growing so steadily," he continues, "that it is now not the number of retirement systems inaugurated in any given year, but their quality, that will most nearly solve the financial problems of old age in the United States. For teachers and especially for industrial workers, quality has played an important rôle in framing the retirement systems inaugurated during the year ended June 30, 1929."

Dr. Pritchett urges federal pension legislation which will fit the social and industrial progress of the United States.

"The United States is no longer a pioneer country," he says. "Social and industrial conditions are quite different from those of 40 or even 20 years ago. Competent men and women cannot be held permanently in a service on moderate salary unless they can look forward to the accumulation of some protection against dependence. In the interest both of the employees and of the Government, a feasible and just system should be created for this purpose."

Fifty years of experiments have evolved two leading conclusions on pension systems, Dr. Pritchett continues. The first of these is economic, in that the system must advance the true interests of the service for which the Government, the university, the church or the corporation establishing the system exists. The second is that "no pension system based on charity to the individual can be defended."

With regard to pension systems for teachers, Dr. Pritchett says that experience has shown that "unless the retired pay is a reasonable proportion of the active pay at the time of retirement, the members of the group who share in the annuity system will, in time, become discontented under its operation.'"

Expedition to Seek Sennacherib Relics

PHIADELPHIA (AP)—A joint expedition to a little-known section of Kurdistan, in northern Mesopotamia, where it is believed relics of Sennacherib, the Assyrian King of Biblical fame, may be found, has been arranged by the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the American School of Oriental Research in Bagdad, it was announced July 12.

The site which the expedition plans to excavate is known as Tell Billa and is one of the largest and most imposing mounds in ancient Assyria.

Dr. Ephriam A. Speiser, assistant professor of Semitics at the University of Pennsylvania, who will head the expedition, was attracted to the mound in 1926 when a surface examination disclosed that the site contained extensive remains of a prehistoric period going back to the original inhabitants of Mesopotamia and the neighboring regions of the Near East.

A fragment of an inscribed brick picked up on the mound bore the seal of Sennacherib, indicating, it was said by archæologists, that the site contains one of the summer palaces of the ruler.

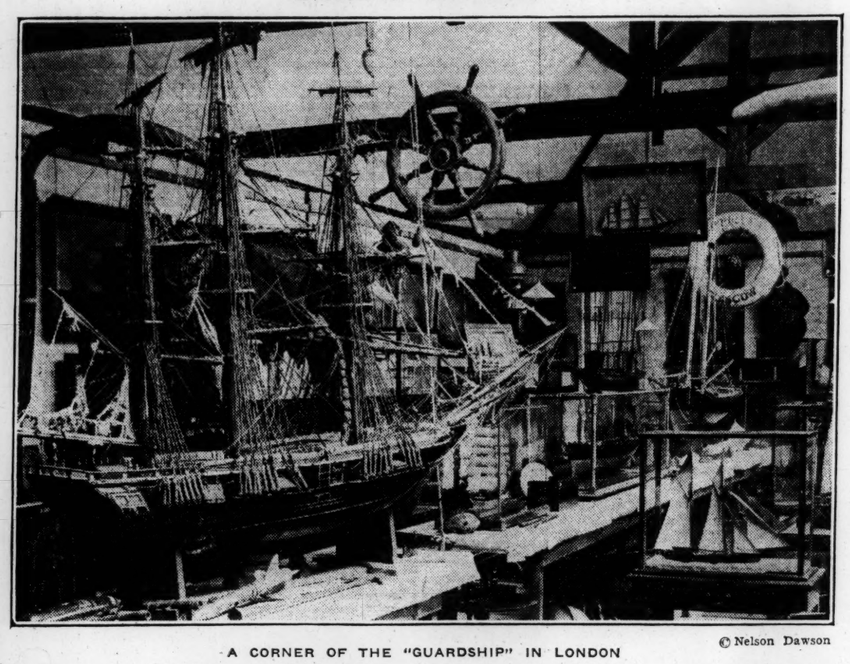
ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS CONTINUE IN BUKOVINA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Continuance of anti-Semitic disorders in Bukovina were reported on the night of July 13, accompanied by 40 arrests.

Shops were pillaged and some Jewish homes were set on fire. The Government hurried a machine gun company to the district. It is noteworthy that the Maniu Government had almost entirely ended anti-Semitism until the recent election to Parliament of Professor Cuza, the well-known anti-Semite.

'Down to the Sea—'



A CORNER OF THE "GUARDSHIP" IN LONDON © Nelson Dawson

Ships' Models in London Exhibit Recall Days of Sailing Vessel

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IN A recent article in The Christian Science Monitor, a contemporary model of the America, yacht of Cup fame, was described and illustrated. As stated, she is one item of the "Guardship" collection of ship models and sea paintings, and the purpose of the present article is to refer to some of the other more important things in the same collection.

The "Guardship" is an interesting old building of the William and Mary period dating from about 1680, situated in Chiswick, London. A spacious gallery on the upper floor and an open timberwork roof of dark oak is admirably suited to the exhibition of ship models and other naval items gathered there.

One of the largest and most striking of the models after the America is that of an old Portuguese man-of-war, a full-rigged ship of about 1827, at first thought to be a slaver by the arrangement of her hold. She came from the West Indies to her present home and has suffered at the hands of time, though a good rigger would soon do all that is wanted. All sails are bent, but some are stowed, others being properly hoisted and set, the latter being somewhat perished though the portions left show such skilled workmanship and cut that it would be unwise to move them.

Displays Craftsmanship

Most are properly stowed on the yards with a harbor stow, i. e., as neatly as possible with canvas bands instead of rope, that they may lie close and make the ship look smart. The studding sails are not bent and can be closely inspected. They are a joy to see, having been made evidently by expert sail makers as if for the biggest ship at sea, with cloth separately sewn and the whole properly roped as only a skilled sail maker can. Neatly inserted brass thimbles for the cringles, as if on a great sail, reef bands to carry the reef points and brails where required to clew up the sails.

This fine old specimen is worth preservation if only for the craftsmanship displayed in the rope work—which is described by one of the staff of the London Ship Model Museum as the most wonderfully rigged model he has ever seen. It is quite inconceivable that such an elaborate piece of naval work can ever be done again. She carries 12 guns on wooden carriages on deck in the waist or central part of the ship, and all running ropes and gear are made to run as freely as if she were just going to sea.

Another notable object is a builder's scale model that looks much like a sister ship to Cutty Sark. This points to her being a tea-clipper, the more so because she has big quarter-deck saloon and cabins for first class passengers. Her hull is built on the finest lines, more like a yacht than a cargo ship, being intended to make the quickest possible time and to get home ahead of the other ships with the new season's tea. This model has a small figurehead at her dainty stem, and copper sheathing to prevent weeds growing on her bottom and so hindering her on the voyage. As a model she is not rigged, but has pole masts only, on which she carries the flags with which she is dressed.

Has Perfect Lines

Another museum specimen is an armed tops'l schooner of about 1810 of fine lines, evidently a scale model from a government dockyard. A sister ship to her is in the South Kensington Museum, but for perfection of lines and shapeliness the one in this collection surpasses the other. She is well made and in excellent condition and has recently been carefully rerigged so as to preserve the old-time fashion. This fine model stands on a charming Queen Anne folding table of dark Spanish mahogany of about 1720 and so forms a group in the middle of a small room with old pictures of the sea and ships upon the walls around, some of which date back to 1795.

In the collection is more than one of the old clipper schooners of pre-steamboat and pre-railway days, with only low hulls, raking masts and wide spreading yards. They were fast sailers and carried perishable cargoes to the coastal towns and distant ports.

Barques, full-rigged ships, yachts, Eskimo kayak and oomiak are all represented and do their share in giving interest of an educational character.

Half models of ships in full sail are well represented, one or two of them flying the old Blackball liners' flag, others with big old single tops'ls and figureheads on the projecting stem and painted ports. These are of especial value as a decoration in a house, as they hang on a wall like a picture and, having glass in front, are protected from dust and danger. From their conventional design and fashion they are more decorative than pictures.

Antique Globes Included

Standing among the ship models are several antique globes, their old golden varnish making a beautiful patch of color. They fit in naturally with the ships and serve to give a sense of world-wide travel. In a way they are more spacious than the flat maps we are used to, and which only inaccurately portray the shapes and relative position of the countries.

Whale harpoons, obsolete sextants and telescopes, ships' wheels . . . a very fine old ship's tiller of carved oak with copper sheathing where it is handled; a few items of Nelson, one being a silver watch engraved on the back:

Captain T. M. Hardy
Vanguard
1798

a small oil painting of what appears to be the launch of the Victory out of a dry dock; a large, rare old woodcut of Trafalgar, dated 1805, and a small piece of oak from H. M. S. Victory herself—all these are to be seen in their place.

Ships' guns, several figureheads, delightful old pictures in woolwork by sailor men of the ships they sailed in, and oil-painted portraits of ancient ships in which the skippers are seen aft with top hats and speaking trumpets. Many of the pictures are fine records of sea fights or old ships in storms at sea and other interesting subjects, and nothing is there that does not tell of some matter of nautical interest or of some old fashion of the sea and ships now utterly passed away.

Britain Considers Farm Market Plan

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Earl de la Warr, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry and Agriculture, speaking in Flintshire, July 13, outlined a policy for helping farming which is now to be pursued.

The Government, he said, is considering the possibility of giving to the majority of farmers engaged in producing a given commodity, the right to form an organization for controlling the marketing of that commodity, with the power to bring in recalcitrant minorities. That would entail formulating a scheme for submission to Parliament, through the Minister of Agriculture, who would have to be satisfied that the farmers represented the bulk of the producers and that they had considered the rights of the minorities and the consumer.

The plan doesn't envisage using power to enforce a scheme of organization upon industry, but to give industry the power to organize itself.

Unpublished Longfellow Letter Recently Found in Cleveland

Famous Poet Declined Offer to Contribute to What Is Believed to Have Been the Knickerbocker Magazine Edited by Lewis Gaylord Clark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Even poets turn down requests for contributions, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was no exception.

This was revealed in an unpublished letter by the author of "Evangeline," discovered by Miss Alice Tarbell Crathern, instructor in English at Cleveland College, while burrowing recently among her grandfather's papers. The letter, written when Longfellow was at the height of popularity, appeared in Skyline, Cleveland College magazine:

Cambridge April 12, 1858

My dear Mr. Clark:

I wish I could, but I cannot! I have nothing worth sending you, and as my thoughts are turned in another direction, I do not see any probability of my writing anything that would answer your purpose.

Moreover, I confess, I have no longer the zeal I used to have for writing in Periodicals; and wish to retire from it altogether.

Thirdly and lastly, I am getting ready a volume of Poems for the press, and naturally wish to have as much of it as possible, new and fresh.

For all of which reasons I feel obliged to decline your handsome offer.

It is a very long time since we have met. I suppose you never come to Boston, and I never go to New York. So how can we meet?

Nevertheless, let us hope that the good winds may blow us together some day or other.

Till when I remain as of old,
Yours truly,
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

No envelope was found to identify the "Clark," but it is Miss Crathern's belief that it referred to Lewis Gaylord Clark who was editor of Knickerbocker Magazine for 20 years and to which Longfellow had contributed many poems.

Six months after this letter was written—October, 1858, Longfellow's "The Courtship of Miles Standish" appeared. That may have been one reason. Another, according to Miss Crathern, may have been the promise to contribute to the Atlantic Monthly which James Russell Lowell had begun to publish. During the next 20 years Longfellow contributed more than 40 of his best poems to this publication.

WORLD-WIDE SOKOL MEETS IN BULGARIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The International Sokol met for the first time in Bulgaria for 20 years, being held on July 12 and 13. Twenty thousand boys, girls, men and women in special athletic clothes, the main feature of which was a white lambskin cap with a red clout on top, have gathered in the large new stadium at Sofia from all parts of Bulgaria, as well as 10,000 delegates from Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Poland and a number of other countries.

While the gathering was less elaborate than the monster Sokol meet at Belgrade two weeks ago, it was effective as an expression of Bulgaria's growing feeling of nationalism and was a demonstration of Bulgaria's improved relations with other countries.

This international meet coupled with the extremely cordial reception of the Premier, Andrew Liaptcheff in Hungary makes many Bulgarians feel the long period of isolation is drawing to a close.

Use the EL to and from TERCENTENARY PARADE AND EXERCISES ON COMMON Tomorrow!

Motorists—don't drive into the city on "Great Meeting Day." Use the 'El' System to save your time and to avoid traffic delays.

Boston Elevated Rapid Transit Lines will take you quickly and directly to the parade route and to the Boston Common. Trains every 3 and 4 minutes.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY
PARK WHERE THE 'EL' BEGINS

Waldorf RESTAURANTS

226 Huntington Ave. Across the Park — 1070 Boylston St. BOSTON

Vegetable Soup, with Crackers	15c
Royal Smoked Shoulder, Fresh Spinach, Boiled Potato, Rolls and Butter	35c
Lettuce and Tomato Salad	15c
Fried Scallops, Tartar Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	45c
Fresh Peach Shortcake	15c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities — 42 In and Around Boston

Remember 'way back when—

THE HORSE-AND-BUGGY RULED THE HIGHWAY?

'WAY BACK when the horse-and-buggy was still the favorite outing vehicle, maximum yield was one of the important objectives in the extraction of oleo oils from the beef fats that accumulated from the cattle slaughtering operations of the packing houses.

The high melting temperature and double pressing employed to force large yields—together with inadequate grading of raw fats and poorly developed processing methods—usually resulted in much of the product being of strong flavor and not of the highest quality.

In the early production of oleo oils, the animal heat was removed from the raw fats by repeatedly "ducking" them by hand in cold water. Tedious hours of night work were involved; and uniform chilling was almost impossible. Melting, too, was largely by guess; and no fixed "clearing point" was strived for in graining and pressing to obtain proper "hardness" of the oil.

Today in the Armour plants raw beef fats are graded with meticulous care. They are uniformly chilled by water maintained at scientifically determined temperature and constantly circulated by compressed air. Melting points—varying as to grades of raw fats—are from ten to twenty degrees lower than the "oil" limit specified by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the graining room the air is subjected to thorough washing and strict temperature control. No foreign odors are permitted to enter the room and affect the flavor of the oil. Rigid laboratory control is exercised over every processing step. Samples of each day's production are inspected and chemically tested.

A high-quality, neutral-flavored oil is the reward. And when churned in pasteurized milk with high-grade butter or choice refined vegetable or nut oils, Armour oleo oils produce a delicious, wholesome oleomargarine rich in nutritious food elements.

Armour's Veribest and 3X Oleomargarine are two of the variously formulated Armour brands which testify to the great progress that has been made in this important national item of food since the horse-and-buggy days.

Edson White
President

THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U.S.A.

THAYER McNEIL
SALE

Beginning today—you will have the rare good fortune to be able to buy genuine Thayer McNeil shoes at tremendous reductions. Thousands of pairs, new and smart, taken from our regular stock will go on sale at all of our stores. Replenish your footwear at substantial savings!

For men

The MEN'S *Shop,* 15 WEST ST. Prices $7.85, $8.85, $9.85 up.

For boys

The BOYS' *Shops,* 15 WEST ST. *also at* COOLIDGE CORNER *and at* WELLESLEY SQUARE. Prices $4.85 and up.

For women

Downtown: 47 TEMPLE PL. Uptown: 414 BOYLSTON ST. *and at* WELLESLEY SQUARE the prices range from $7.85, $8.85, $9.85 up.

For misses and children

Prices range $4.85 upwards. Downtown: 47 TEMPLE PL. *also* COOLIDGE CORNER *and at* WELLESLEY SQ. Modern misses: $4.85 up. Junior misses: $3.85 up. Children: from $2.85 up.

Drastic reductions in all Hosiery Departments

47 TEMPLE PLACE and *WELLESLEY SQUARE

THAYER McNEIL

414 BOYLSTON ST. and COOLIDGE CORNER

*Wellesley Shop open Saturdays during July and August.

free wheeling is here!

You don't have to touch the clutch,

except to start or back up!

Free Wheeling—the greatest of Studebaker's many impressive contributions to the industry's progress! Studebaker is the first American car to offer free wheeling.

Like many marvelous engineering advances, free wheeling is simplicity itself. Imagine a car in which you don't have to touch the clutch, except to start or back up!

Think of being able to shift from high to second at forty . . . fifty miles per hour, and never touch the clutch!

Consider the satisfaction of enjoying these motoring marvels in a seasoned champion Eight, with a saving of 12 per cent on gas, 20 per cent on oil—even more in heavy traffic! Consider, too, the economy of less carbon, less strain and wear on engine, transmission and all driving units!

You literally glide along. Your car momentum never forces your engine—there is no sensation of "piling up" when you decelerate.

Your car is surprisingly quiet in every speed . . . uncannily silent when you're free wheeling.

Almost incredible as these statements may seem to you, a drive in the New Series Studebaker President or Commander Eight will prove them to you. We promise you the thrill of your life.

NEW SERIES

World Champion PRESIDENT EIGHT
Now 122 horsepower, 130-inch *and* 136-inch wheelbases
$1850 to $2600 at the factory

World Famous COMMANDER EIGHT
Now 101 horsepower, 124-inch wheelbase
$1585 to $1785 at the factory

Other Studebaker models now as low as $795 at the factory

STUDEBAKER SALES CO.

SALESROOMS 900 Commonwealth Ave. 1295 Boylston St., Boston — Phone Kenmore 3170—All Departments — SERVICE STATION 1295 Boylston St., Boston Open Evenings

Tune in "Studebaker Champions" Sunday evening, 9:15 to 9:45. Station WEEI and NBC network.

New Series STUDEBAKER EIGHTS

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BETTER BREEZE FOR CUP YACHTS

Selection Committee Has Gained Little Data of Value to Date

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—The best breeze for a week was sweeping Block Island Sound when the four America's Cup defense candidates made sail July 14 for their seventh test under the close scrutiny of the America's Cup Committee. The conditions had long been desired, for, up to this time, the yachts had had scarcely anything except light to moderate airs, not only in Long Island Sound but off this port; and after Saturday's drifting match, the 20-knotter was more than welcome.

The cup committee withheld its plans as to how the yachts should sail until after the four boats had left their moorings for the start; but it was generally believed that it would continue pairing the yachts off, and racing them as near the conditions under which one of them would meet the Shamrock V as possible.

The committee admitted before starting out that the data obtained last week was of comparatively little value as to which yacht would be the strongest defender of the cup; but it hoped to secure considerable information in the races during the present week.

Only a Drifting Match

The racing July 12 proved to be the best example of a drifting match since the cup races of 1920, when the Resolute and Shamrock IV idled over a course off Sandy Hook. Except for a 15-minute puff from the west early in the race, the breeze was scarcely more than a zephyr most of the afternoon. Whether because of superior light-weather qualities or through good fortune in picking up stray drafts of air, the Enterprise proved the best boat under such conditions, being the only yacht to cover the 30-mile triangle in less than the prescribed 5½ hours. The Weetamoe missed reaching the finish within the time limit by a few minutes, while her opponent, the Yankee, was miles astern at the time. The Whirlwind, which at one time had a lead of 200 yards on the Enterprise, was also back in the doldrums when the Aldrich boat crossed the line.

The race committee delayed the start two hours, but at 1:30 on the strength of a three-knot breeze gave the starting signal for the first leg to windward in the Weetmoe-Yankee race. The former crossed the line on the port tack with a small ballooner, going very slowly.

Breeze for 15 Minutes

The Yankee was on the windward side and had to drift back and cross it twice. Before she reached it, she swung round to follow the Weetamoe, her skipper thinking evidently that he had gained the leeward side of the imaginary tape. The committee sounded the recall signal and the Yankee had to retrace her aquatic steps, being six minutes astern when she at last started after the Weetamoe. The Whirlwind and Enterprise, profiting by the Yankee's misfortune, kept on the leeward side until the starting signal sounded when the former eased across on the port tack also with a small ballooner, while the latter swung to port as she crossed.

In the meantime a squall had made up to the westward, the effect of which was a shift in the breeze from southwest to west and a sudden increase to over 12 knots. The Weetamoe and Whirlwind, each being farther to the southward than their opponents, at once tacked to starboard and headed for the mark. The breeze held its strength for 15 minutes, when it began to slack up and the last few miles were made rather slowly, the Weetamoe beating the Yankee 1m. 9s., while the Whirlwind led the Enterprise by 36 seconds, at the turn.

All hands broke out spinnakers for the run to the second mark, but a heavy ground swell kept spilling the wind out of the great canvas blankets and they were soon smothered. By this time the wind had sunk to a whisper, and the remainder of the contest was a drifting match mostly against time. In fact half a mile from the mark, the Weetamoe, scenting a better air on the other side of the course, jibed round and gave back a full mile which she had gained on the Yankee in an effort to cluch stronger air. The Enterprise, however, had captured a stray draft, which took her by the Whirlwind, then the Yankee and finally the Weetamoe, so that the yacht that started last was leading at the second mark. The Weetamoe drifted round five minutes later, followed slowly by the Whirlwind and then by the Yankee.

For a time the breeze gave promise of increasing, but after a while it faded again, the Enterprise capturing whatever it could offer, so that she was able to reach the line with three minutes to spare. The Weetamoe was half a mile away when her time limit expired. The Whirlwind finished 34m. 50s. after the Enterprise, while the Yankee took a tow without crossing at all.

SIXTH OBSERVATION RACE—Triangular Course, 30 Miles
SECOND PAIR

Yacht and Owner	Elapsed Time H.	M.	S.
Enterprise, W. W. Aldrich et al	5	27	30
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne et al	6	2	20
FIRST LEG—A Fetch			
Enterprise	1	23	16
Whirlwind	1	22	35
SECOND LEG—A Run			
Enterprise	1	55	59
Whirlwind	2	5	17
THIRD LEG—A Beat			
Enterprise	2	8	56
Whirlwind	2	33	47
FIRST PAIR First Leg			
Weetamoe	1	31	21
Yankee	1	32	30
Second Leg			
Weetamoe	2	5	00
Yankee	2	14	59

Race unfinished.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE WIN GAMES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—The United States team, entered in the world's soccer championship tournament here, disposed of its first opponent, Belgium, 3 to 0, here July 13.

Twenty thousand persons saw the game despite threatening weather. James Brown of New York and William Gonsalves of Fall River, Mass., were the outstanding stars for the Americans while the Belgian goalkeeper starred for the losers.

In the only other match July 13, France defeated Mexico, 4 goals to 1.

INTRUDER WINS TIME PRIZE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Intrduer, the "Q" class Marconi rigged sloop of the Jackson Park Yacht Club, won the Universal time prize in the annual race from Chicago to Saugatuck July 13. The O'Rourke brothers piloted their boat 90 miles to the Michigan resort in 12h. 1m. 29s. In the Seawanhaka division, Albert Williamson's Edith 2d was the winner. Gust Nuyi Und's Springtime was the 25-foot class winner, and G. H. Buckley's Shalamar led the Seawanhaka yawls. Some 20 contestants fought a gale all the way.

NASH WINS AT GOLF

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Jack Nash of the London (Ont.) Hunt Club, won the Ontario amateur golf championship July 12, defeating Don Carrick of the Scarboro Club, 4 and 3.

JONES RETAINS U. S. OPEN TITLE

Wins by Two Strokes Over Macdonald Smith at Interlachen

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—The king of all the golfers, flushed with the heat of one of the greatest battles of his career, strode to the home hole July 12 with his throne a trifle shaky, the professional light brigade in hot pursuit and a 40-foot putt over the rolling turf before him.

While close to 10,000 spectators watched, Bobby Jones stepped up briskly and hit the ball straight and true into the cup for a birdie 3 that closed the door to all challenges, clinching his fourth victory and successful defense of the open golf championship of the United States.

Third Major Victory of 1930

The reverberating roar that greeted his final stroke of the master shotmaker of them all sounded the knell of what few lingering hopes remained as the all-conquering son of the South completed his third major golfing triumph of the year at home and abroad.

Jones, with successive rounds of 71—73—68—75, finished his conquest with a total of 287, the second lowest total in the history of the American open and only one stroke short of the record set 14 years ago by Chick Evans at the near-by Minnekahda course.

It gave him a winning margin of two over the veteran Macdonald Smith of New York, who made a gallant fight that fell just a trifle short of overhauling the peerless Georgian in the final round.

Horton Smith is Third

Horton Smith, young Missouri professional, who shot himself into the lead at the halfway mark, wound up in third place, five strokes back of Jones, with 72—70—76—74—292. Fourth place went to Lighthorse Harry Cooper of Chicago, with figures of 72—72—73—76—293.

John Golden, the veteran from Darien, Conn., was fifth with 74—73—71—76—294, while the rest of the professional clan, including such early threats as Tommy Armour, Johnny Farrell, Charles Lacey and Walter Hagen, fell by the wayside.

Jones, as it turned out, really clinched the championship he has now won four times since 1923 by shooting an almost flawless 68 on the third round, the lowest he has ever scored in the American open, and a mark that might just as well have been as low as 66, except for some shoddy work on the last two holes. The cards:

*Bobby Jones, Atlanta	145	68	75	287
Mac. Smith New York	145	74	70	289
Horton Smith, New York	142	76	74	292
Harry Cooper, Chicago	144	73	76	293
John Golden, Darien	147	71	76	294
Tommy Armour, Detroit	146	75	76	297
Charles Lacey, Philadelphia	144	77	77	298
J. C. Farrell, Mamaroneck	146	73	80	299
Craig Wood, New York	148	77	80	300
W. J. Mehlhorn, Pensacola	150	75	75	300
*John Goodman, Omaha	154	72	75	301
Al Heron, Reading	154	74	73	301
G. M. Smith, Chicago	153	74	74	301
*George Von Elm, Detroit	154	73	74	301
Charles Guest, Detroit	149	77	77	303
W. C. Hagen, New York	147	76	80	303
Bob Shave, Cleveland	148	78	77	303
W. I. Hunter, Los Angeles	152	78	73	303
Mortie Dutra, Long Beach	156	69	78	303
Ed Dudley, Wilmington	149	78	76	303
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford	151	78	74	303
Denny Shute, Worthington	154	77	74	305
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	152	78	75	305
Francis Gallett, Milwaukee	151	74	80	305
Gene Serazen, New York	154	77	75	306
Charles Hilgendorf, Detroit	155	76	75	306
Jack Forrester, Oradell	148	80	78	306
Billy Burke, New York	143	82	76	306
Herman Brown, Port Chester	155	74	77	306
Al. Espinosa, Chicago	154	77	76	307
Eddie Williams, Cleveland	149	78	80	307
Wilfred Cox, Brooklyn	146	77	84	307
J. E. Rogers, Denver	151	80	76	307
J. P. Rouse, Chicago	154	80	74	308
Ralph Guldahl, Dallas	150	80	78	308
*T. P. Perkins, Long Beach	150	76	83	309
Willie MacFarlane, New York	151	82	76	309
Willie Klein, E. Williston	152	77	80	309
Jim Fouls, Chicago	156	77	77	310
Tom Greavy, Long Lake	155	79	77	312
George Christ, Rochester	153	79	80	312
Robert Crowley, Haverhill	153	84	76	313
Eddie Schultz, Troy	156	79	78	313
Fred Morrison, Los Angeles	154	80	79	313
*D. K. Moe, Portland	156	79	79	314
*L. H. Bolstad, Minneapolis	154	79	81	314
Ted Luther, Cory, Pa.	154	82	79	315
*George Voigt, New York	155	79	81	315
*Charles Evans, Chicago	156	81	78	315
Tom Rakleis, Cuyahoga Falls	154	81	81	316
Jack Burke, Houston	152	82	81	317
Francis Scheider, Dallas	153	83	81	317
Jock Hendry, St. Paul	155	79	83	317
Walter Bemish, Genesea	155	82	81	318
Bill Tinder, Anderson	156	82	81	319
*Gus Novotny, Chicago	155	85	79	319
Telford Gibraski, Jackson	155	85	81	321
*Dick Martin, Chicago	156	82	83	321
Ervin Ottman, Louisville	156	81	withdr'w	

*Amateur.

NIGHT FOOTBALL IS PLANNED NEXT FALL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The National Professional Football League will experiment with night games this fall, it was decided at the annual conference of the club owners here July 13.

Representatives of the New York Giants, Newark Athletic Association, and Portsmouth (Ohio) club declared some of their games would be played at night and others may fall into line.

Portsmouth and Brooklyn were granted franchises, while those at Boston and Buffalo were voluntarily retired because of a lack of park facilities, according to President Joe Carr.

The league season will open Sept. 14, when Newark plays at Portsmouth's new stadium. The season will end Dec. 14. The Orange A. C. games will be played at Newark and the club will be known as the Greater Newark Athletic Association.

CAPTAIN GEORGE AT NO. 1 IN POLO TRYOUT

BEAUFORT PARK, Wiltshire, Eng. (AP)—Capt. Richard George was tried at No. 1 position in place of Aidan Roark on the English polo team July 12 in the eighth international trial match at Beaufort Park Club, in which "England" defeated the Bridge House team, 5 to 3. The remainder of the team, which will play in the United States in September, consisted of the regular trio—Gerald Balding, C. T. Roark and Louis L. Lacey.

The Bridge House played Capt. Maurice Kingscote, Capt. A. W. Pilkington, Capt. Charles Tremayne and Humphrey Guinness. Lacey and Balding played well, but neither Roark or George appeared in form. Before the English ponies are shipped to the United States on Aug. 2 two more trial matches will be played at the Beaufort Club, one on the 17th and the other on the 23d of this month.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING
First Half

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	57	42	.576
Hollywood	54	46	.540
Sacramento	53	46	.535
Oakland	52	48	.520
San Francisco	52	48	.520
Missions	48	52	.480
Seattle	44	56	.440
Portland	39	61	.390

RESULTS SATURDAY

Los Angeles 8, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 4, Portland 1.
Missions 7, Oakland 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Seattle 5, Los Angeles 2.
Los Angeles 10, Seattle 0.
Sacramento 7, Hollywood 4.
Hollywood 4, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 4, Portland 3.
Portland 8, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 10, Missions 2.
Missions 8, Oakland 7.

GRANT WINS FOR FOURTH TIME

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Driving at top speed under a fierce sun, Bryant Grant of Atlanta for the fourth time, won the Southern tennis singles championship here July 12. He defeated Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1. Catherine Wolf, of Indianapolis, defeated Eliza Coxe, defending champion, of Asheville, N. C., 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, to win the women's singles. Miss Wolf and Ruth Oxeman, of Cincinnati, defeated Jeanie Sampson and Theodosia Smith, of Chicago, to win the women's doubles, 6—3, 6—3.

GERMAN BREAKS JAVELIN MARK

BERLIN (AP)—Fraulein Ellen Braumueller tossed the javelin 40.27 meters (132 feet 1½ inches July 12 to better the world's record for women in the event.

Englishmen Score 212 Runs at Leeds

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS, Eng.—Five batsmen were dismissed July 12 in England's first innings and between them they secured 212 runs—354 fewer than the Australians made in their opening venture and, for that matter, 122 fewer than Donald G. Bradman's record individual score for Australia—which means the visitors from "down under" have exceedingly bright prospects of victory in the third test cricket match of the 1930 series here, provided rain does not take a hand in the proceedings.

Without the assistance of the weather, assistance which appeared forthcoming when these lines were written, England can save the game only by a herculean effort, and if rain should be sufficient to spoil the wicket for the batsmen but not enough to suspend play altogether the task of the home players will be vastly increased in difficulty, since they need 205 runs to save a "follow on" and if they don't get them will have to commence their second innings immediately after the first on a wicket that by the night of July 12 was showing distinct signs of wear.

Before describing the rapid entrance and exit of five of England's mainstays, one must put the finishing touches to the narrative of Bradman's amazing contribution of 334 in Australia's first innings of 566. On the night of July 11 he had shattered all test match records in high scoring by making 309 not out and his play was so flawless, his mastery over the bowlers so complete that no one would have been really surprised if he had doubled the score on the following day. But it was not to be, and the human scoring machine broke down July 12 after the addition of 25 runs.

Bats 6½ Hours

For 6½ hours the Englishmen waited for this stocky, bronzed athlete to make a mistake, and, when he did, it proved his undoing. The indefatigable M. W. Tate sent down a fiery ball which broke back toward the wicket sufficiently for Bradman to hit it with the inside edge of the bat instead of the middle, as he usually does so unerringly. Within a fraction of a second the ball lay in Wicket Keeper George Duckworth's gloves, and his piercing yell, "How's that," focused the attention of 30,000 spectators on the white-coated umpire, who raised his finger in a token of the verdict "out."

The scenes of enthusiasm as Bradman walked back to the pavilion after possibly the greatest batting feat in cricket's long history defy description. Bradman's unrivaled score was composed of 46 boundary hits, counting 46 3's; 26 2's; 80 singles. Small wonder that Englishmen everywhere were lost in admiration of such a worthy foeman, and Australians everywhere were overjoyed—one of them, a wealthy business man in London, was so overjoyed indeed that he wired Bradman a gift of £1000 ($5000).

Kippax Scores 77

It was some consolation to England's hard-worked attack that Bradman's team mates did not do much in the way of scoring, excepting A. F. Kippax, who made 77; W. M. Woodfull, captain, 50; S. J. McCabe 30, and E. L. A'Beckett 29. However, 566 represented a formidable obstacle to surmount and England's hopes of success were severely shaken when first J. B. Hobbs was acrobatically caught by A'Beckett off C. V. Grimmett for 29, then Herbert Sutcliffe (Hobbs's partner in many great opening stands) was caught by P. M. Hornibrook off the same bowler for 32, to be followed back to the pavilion by the Indian star, K. S. Duleepsinhji—this man was the hero of the second test match at Lord's and he secured 35 before being bowled by Hornibrook—M. W. Leyland, who justified his first inclusion this season in England's side by scoring 44 before giving a catch to A. F. Kippax off Timothy Wall, and George Geary, who was run out without making any.

The only pleasing feature of England's performance was the fact that W. R. Hammond, not out for 61, showed something like a return to form that won him great fame in England's last tour of Australia and led his name to being added to the roll of the "greatest ever." With Hammond still to bat, it was felt there was yet some solid ground for optimism, especially as A. P. F. Chapman, England's captain—always likely to play a big dashing innings at a crisis—had still to bat with Tate, Harold Larwood and Richard Tyldesley in support. But look at the situation as they might, fans at Leeds had to face the fact that England's position is distinctly awkward and an honorable draw is the highest achievement which the home players could reasonably aim at.

MRS. HURD SCORES A 75

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, former women's United States golf champion, shot a brilliant 75, three over men's par, over the Shenecossett Country Club course July 13 in an exhibition match preliminary to the twelfth annual women's invitation tournament which opens July 14. Mrs. Hurd paired with Mrs. Helen B. Stetson of Philadelphia to win a four-ball match from Mrs. Helen Payson Corson of Philadelphia and Mrs. Alexa Stirling Fraser of Ottawa, 5 and 4. The four women played out the 18 holes for medal scores. Mrs. Hurd sank a 100-foot aproach putt for birdie 3 at the fifteenth hole.

SHIELDS IS DOUBLE WINNER

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A new name will be engraved upon the Empire Bowl, emblematic of the tennis championship of New York State. Frank X. Shields of New York City earned the right when he defeated Richard T. Murphy of Utica in the final round at the Sedgwick Farm Club July 12, 12—10, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1. Shields and Mortimer Bernstein of New York City won the doubles championship by defeating the University of Oregon team of Stanley J. Almquist and Sherman D. Lockwood, 8—6, 8—6, 6—3. Shields was the particular star of the event.

EASTERN Y. C. CRUISE ENDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The annual cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club for 1930 came to a close here July 12 after a run of 46 miles from the eastern entrance of the Cape Cod Canal to this port. Edward M. Abbott's Falcon won the chief prize for sloops, while Rowe B. Metcalf's Sachem was the chief winner among the schooners.

HAKOAHS LOSE 3 TO 1

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The New York Hakoahs soccer team was defeated, 3 to 1, July 13 by a picked Argentine aggregation.

Miss Madison Adds to Her Record List

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Vancouver, B. C.

HELENE MADISON, brilliant Seattle swimmer, scored two new unofficial world's records in the Vancouver Amateur Swimming Club's meet here July 13.

She was clocked in the 100-yard event for women in 59s., which lowered her own unofficial time of 60.8s. The recognized world's record is 60.9s, held by Ethel Lackie of Chicago.

In the 50-yard swim she was timed at 26.8s., compared with Ethel Lackie's official time of 27s.

Eleanor Holm of the New York Women's Swimming Association team, swam the 220-yard backstroke in 2m. 58.8s. The official world's record, set by Marie Braun of Holland is 2m. 59s.

ITALY TO MEET U. S. IN DAVIS CUP FINAL

GENOA, Italy (AP)—The potent racket of Baron Humbert L. de Morpurgo carried Italy into the interzone finals of Davis Cup tennis competition July 13 for the second time in three years.

Playing in fine form, the Italian ace swept Yoshiro Ohta of Japan off his feet in straight sets to enable the Italians to win the series, 3 matches to 2. De Morpurgo, allowing Ohta only three games all told, won by scores of 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.

Earlier in the day, Takeiichi Harada, who had beaten de Morpurgo in singles July 11, conquered Giorgio A. de Stefani in straight sets, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5, to deadlock the series at two victories apiece.

Baron de Morpurgo and Placido Gaslini of Italy defeated Harada and Tamio Abe, Japan, in the doubles match July 12, 8—6, 9—7, 6—8, 2—6, 6—1. The opening singles were divided July 11.

TILDEN WINS MORE TITLES

NOORDWIJK-AAN-ZEE, Holland (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, United States, won the men's singles title in the Dutch tennis championships July 13, defeating Dr. Daniel Prenn, first ranking German player, 8—6, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4. Tilden then teamed with Prenn to win the doubles title, defeating the Dutch Davis Cup pair, Hans Timmer and A. Diemer Kool, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5.

CAMBRIDGE GOLFERS DEFEAT BRAE BURN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—By scoring a surprise victory over the Brae Burn Country Club golfers, the tourists representing Cambridge University of England have now won 3 and lost 3 matches over eastern Massachusetts courses. The Cantabs met and defeated Brae Burn by the score of 4½ to 3½ on July 12.

The split points came about as the result of a tie between Walter H. Berningham of Cambridge and W. O. Blaney in the leading foursome of the match. Blaney holed a 12-foot putt on the home hole for a birdie 3 to divide honors with Berningham, who shot fine golf on the last nine, playing the last eight holes in 3 under par to make up a two-hole deficit. Norman A. Keith of Cambridge was a victor in the other half of the leading foursome, defeating Clark Hodder, 1 up.

Henry C. Longhurst, captain of the visitors, scored a 6 and 4 win over W. W. Scott, while William E. S. Bond, Cambridge, playing in the same foursome, defeated W. H. Rice Jr., 2 and 1.

E. S. Stimpson and F. A. Howell scored for Brae Burn in a foursome with Charles J. H. Hill and Horton Martin-Row of Cambridge. Stimpson won 1 up from Hill, and Howell defeated Martin-Row, 4 and 3.

In the last foursome Brae Burn and Cambridge each scored 1 point. E. H. Learnard scored a 2 and 1 victory over William M. L. Fiske, while G. Michael Turner of the visitors turned in a 1 up win over P. T. Lowell Jr.

JACK CANNON TO COACH

AUBURN, Ala. (AP)—Jack Cannon, star guard on Notre Dame's 1929 football team, was appointed freshman coach at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute July 12. The appointment was announced by Head Coach Chet Wynne, who said Cannon would begin his new duties Sept. 1.

ROCKAWAY POLOISTS WIN

CEDARHURST, L. I.—Rockaway scored an 11-to-5 victory over Williston here July 13 in the Independence Cup polo game of the Rockaway Hunt Club's invitation tournament, postponed from July 5. Lieut. McDowell Jones, Rockaway No. 3, scored eight of the winners' goals.

Equipment for the
Tennis Court
Write for Booklet
J. NASH & CO.
Proprietor: C. B. OSMOND
Thornhill Works, Taunton Road
Lee, S. E. 12 Tel. Lee Green 3154
London, England

B.V.D.
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
The three letters B.V.D.—famous for quality, integrity and dependability—identify a garment as a product of The B.V.D. Co., Inc. Look for B.V.D. on the label of the garment.
B.V.D. PRODUCTS
Union Suits, Coat Shirts, Pull-over Shirts, Knee Drawers, Shorts, Knit Union Suits, Sweaters, Swimming Suits.
"Next to myself I like 'B.V.D.' best"

LONDON, ENG.
ESTABLISHED 1834
J. W. TACON SHIRTMAKER
77 & 78 HIGH HOLBORN LONDON
Interesting and Unusual
Shirts Made to Measure
at no extra cost. Best quality materials only.
Zephyrs Silks
Mercerized Cotton
Taffetas Viyellas
Batiste Linens. &c., &c.
Gentlemen's Outfitter
One of the Oldest Established Businesses in LONDON
J. W. TACON
275-277 High Holborn, London, Eng.
We Stock Anderson's Best Egyptian Cotton Shirtings, etc.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1, ENG.
"Her Crowning Glory"

MORE than ever these days now that Woman has forsaken the "crop" and the truly feminine are returning to the soft curls of former days.
But "Growing one's Hair" is a tedious business and not to be undertaken without the aid of an accomplice—the Hairdresser. That Gallant Gentleman will devise ways and means of dressing the untidy straggling ends for all evening amusements.
Marshall & Snelgrove's Hairdressing Department abounds in such experts who will give one a Permanent Wave or suggest an attachment such as this for the modest sum of £1.11.6. Under these circumstances Growing one's Hair has no terrors.
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

PARIS BIARRITZ LE TOUQUET
Callot Sœurs LTD.
are now showing their
NEW Summer Models
Ascot Frocks and Court Gowns
7 BUCKINGHAM GATE,
LONDON, ENGLAND
Telephone: Vicoria 1235

Sapphire and Diamonds £25.0.0

Diamonds £38.10.0

Sapphire and Diamonds £67.10.0
To H. M. The King
ENGAGEMENT RINGS
Write for an Illustrated Catalogue of Fine Jem Jewellery.

Diamonds £45.0.0

Emeralds and Diamonds £165.0.0

Aquamarine and Diamonds £52.10.0
The GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD.
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS TO H. M. THE KING
112 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND
NO BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS

LONDON, ENG.
Masons
SHOPFITTERS
ORIGINAL DESIGNS
Expert Craftsmen
40 Mortimer St., London, W. 1, and at Leeds & Bradford

WHITE ★ STAR
THE BIG SHIP ROUTE
EUROPE—AMERICA
Authorised Christian Science literature and periodicals will be found in the libraries on White Star Boston-New York Steamers.
SERVICES:
LIVERPOOL to BOSTON & NEW YORK
Britannic..Sat. Aug. 2 Cedric..Sat. Aug. 16
*Baltic....Sat. Aug. 9 *Adriatic..Sat. Aug. 23
*Not calling Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK
Via Cherbourg
Olympic..Wed. Aug. 13 Homeric..Wed. Aug. 27
Majestic..Wed. Aug. 20 Olympic..Wed. Sept. 3
NEW YORK & BOSTON to LIVERPOOL
*Baltic.....July 26 *Arabic.....Aug. 9
Cedric.....Aug. 2 Britannic....Aug. 16
*Not calling Boston.
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON
Via Cherbourg
Olympic.....Aug. 22 Homeric.....Sept. 5
Majestic.....Aug. 29 Olympic.....Sept. 12
For full particulars apply *White Star Line* Offices and Agents everywhere.

LONDON, ENG.
Save and earn 5% free of tax payment
Invest your savings in this Society. Your money is fully secured and earns you a regular dividend of
5% TAX FREE
No investor has ever lost a penny of his capital.
Assets over £7,331,400 Reserves £342,800
WESTBOURNE PARK BUILDING SOCIETY
136 WESTBOURNE TERRACE, LONDON, W. 2, ENGLAND
Investment Prospectus Sent Free.
C. JOHNSTON BURT, F. C. I. S., Manager

TRY ALSO CHIVERS' GOLD MEDAL JAMS
Agents in U.S.A.
ADOLPH GOLDMARK
174-178 HUDSON ST. NEW YORK CITY.
Agents in Canada
F. L. BENEDICT & Co.
420 LAGAUCHETIERE ST. W., MONTREAL.
Every morning
IN THOUSANDS OF HOMES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
Chivers' Olde English Marmalade
is acclaimed "The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table." All appetites gladly respond to its delightful touch of agreeable bitterness and full natural flavour.
CHIVERS & SONS LTD.
The Orchard Factory.
HISTON, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

NICOLL'S OF REGENT STREET
SUMMER SALE
Throughout July
All Stock Garments Reduced in Price
FOR MEN
Made to Measure Section
Lounge, Sports and Business Suits. Evening Dress Clothes. Overcoats, Riding and Aero Kits.
READY TO WEAR SECTION
For Suits, Dress Clothes, Overcoats, etc.
OUTFITTING SERVICE
Hosiery, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, Pyjamas and Dressing Gowns, Trunks, Boots, Gloves, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, etc. TROPICAL KIT RECREATION ATTIRE.
15% Discount Off Ordinary Prices for Garments to Measure
FOR LADIES
Made to Measure Section
Costumes, Coats, Distinctive Suits, Gowns, Riding Habits.
READY TO WEAR SECTION
Costumes, Coats, Tailored Suits, Afternoon and Evening Gowns. Knitwear. Rinking Kit.
OUTSIZE DEPARTMENT
LEATHER COAT SECTION
WATERPROOF DEPT.
OUTFITTING SERVICE
Gloves, Stockings, Hats, Handbags, Underwear, Jumpers and Blouses, etc.
SALE LIST ON REQUEST
POST ORDERS RECEIVE EFFICIENT ATTENTION
H. J. NICOLL & CO., Ltd.
114-120 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

A'S REGAIN LEAD FROM SENATORS

Washington Unable to Hold First Place—Chicago Now Sixth in Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	56	29	.659
Washington	53	28	.654
New York	47	34	.580
Cleveland	41	41	.500
Detroit	39	47	.453
Chicago	31	48	.392
St. Louis	32	51	.386
Boston	30	51	.370

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cleveland 12, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 15, St. Louis 7.
Detroit 3, Washington 2.
Washington 7, Detroit 5.
Chicago 11, New York 6.
New York 11, Chicago 7.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cleveland 11, Boston 3 (6 innings).
Detroit 5, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 1.
New York 7, Chicago 5.

Only the second division clubs were affected much by the results of the games played during the past week, and the leaders in the American League held their positions with only slight changes of advantage or disadvantage in the percentage columns.

The Philadelphia Athletics had the lead at the beginning of last week, only to lose it to the Washington Senators on July 8, and regain it July 13. The margin between the two throughout the week has been fractional, and in the standing heading this column the percentage is almost close enough to be rated a tie.

With these two battling so closely for first place the rest of the league places are not drawing much national attention. New York, Cleveland and Detroit continue to hold their positions, but the last three in the standing are continually scrambling to keep out of the least-sought last place. Perhaps the most scrambling has been done by the Boston Red Sox, for they have most frequented last place, but have several times climbed out only to slip back in again.

Athletics Regain Lead

The Athletics regained the lead of the league by winning four out of six games during the week as against a record of five victories out of eight played by the Senators. The Yankees kept up to the standard of a third-place club, winning four out of seven, while Cleveland closed the gap slightly between itself and the Yankees by winning five out of seven.

Detroit, leader of the second-division teams, traveled faster than the others in its present class, winning five out of nine, and the last three teams all lost more than they won, but even at that, all three changed positions. Chicago won four out of nine and rose from last place to sixth, while the St. Louis Browns won two out of seven and dropped from sixth to seventh. The Red Sox lost six games out of seven and dropped back from seventh to eighth place.

It was Detroit that cost the Senators first place, for when the Red Sox were in Washington it was an easy matter for the home club to win and speed on past the Athletics, but Detroit was different. The Tigers invaded Washington July 12 and divided a double-header, but the Senators shakily held onto first place. When the Tigers captured the third game between the two, played July 13, it was easy for the Athletics to take the lead.

While the Senators were playing the Red Sox and winning with ease, the Athletics were engaged in a terrific struggle with the Yankees and did well to break even, but when the Senators ran into the proposition of trying to hold the Tigers, the Athletics entertained the St. Louis Browns, and profitably, with two straight wins.

Cleveland Does Well

After leaving the field of the Athletics with a record of two wins and two losses the Yankees proceeded to Chicago and won two out of three games. Cleveland's five victories were gained by defeating the Browns two out of three earlier in the week, dividing a two-game series with the Tigers, and winning two straight from the Red Sox. Mel Harder, Cleveland right-hand pitcher, secured from New Orleans last year, marked up two victories for himself during the week, defeating the Browns on July 8, 12 to 6, and the Red Sox July 13, 11 to 3.

Detroit did well enough with a record of having won five and lost four with opponents including Cleveland and Washington. One good reason for the Red Sox to slip back into eighth place was the difficulty of facing the Senators on the latters' home ground. Losing games there soon brought about the change in position for the Boston team. St. Louis played Chicago, Cleveland and the Athletics, but without much success, losing five out of its seven games played.

Bobby Jones Given a Great Reception

ATLANTA (AP)—Bobby Jones came home July 14 from his triumphant golfing wars to find his home folks had prepared the greatest of all receptions since he began winning national golf titles eight years ago.

A number of close friends met the train which brought the champion from Minneapolis eight miles from Atlanta, and took him to an undisclosed destination until the hour for the start of the formal reception.

Mayor I. N. Ragsdale had declared a holiday and citizens of Atlanta, young and old, prepared to join in welcoming their hero. Business houses had announced they would close for two hours so their employees could participate in the exercises which were to start with a parade down Peachtree Street.

BULLWINKLE LOSES BY 1 SECOND

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP)—George Bullwinkle of the College of the City of New York was beaten in the 300-meter run here July 13 by the Dane, Albert Larson. Bullwinkle, covering the distance in 1m. 57s., finished a full second behind the winner. Pete Bowen, Ed Hamm and Steve Anderson, touring Europe with Bullwinkle and Tommy Warne of Northwestern, won their events against picked athletes from Denmark, Sweden and Hungary. The King was among the enthusiastic spectators and personally congratulated the Americans.

JACOBS WINS R. I. SINGLES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore's left-handed tennis star, won the first leg on the new Agawam Hunt Club trophy, emblematic of the Rhode Island grass court tennis singles championship, by defeating E. W. Feiblеman of New York, here, July 12, at 6—2, 8—10, 6—2, 8—6. Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., both from Massachusetts, added their names to the doubles cups which have been in competition since 1913 by defeating Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Harold Blauer of New York, 10—12, 8—6, 6—4, 6—3.

MISS HICKS WINS 1 UP

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., July 12 defeated Maureen Orcutt of Lido, N. Y., 1 up, in the 36-hole final of the first annual New York State women's golf championship at Oak Hill Country Club here. Miss Hicks sank a 12-foot putt to win the eighteenth hole and match after her opponent had missed a try from the same distance. Each player won seven holes and halved four on the last 18.

Graupner of Pennsylvania Led Eastern College Batters

William S. Graupner '32 of the University of Pennsylvania was the champion batsman of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship season of 1930 according to the official averages as compiled by William J. Chipman, the official statistician of the league. He took part in all the league games, going to bat 38 times and making 19 hits for an average of .500. R. J. Callaghan '30, also of Pennsylvania, came next with an average of .433. Sydney P. Waud '31, Princeton, who took part in only three games, had an average of .750, going to bat four times and making three hits and William H. Soden '31, Columbia, who played in two games, had a perfect average of 1.000.

Pennsylvania easily led the league in team batting with an average of .330. Dartmouth, which won the title, was second with .291. Pennsylvania scored 67 runs, one less than were made by Dartmouth. The official averages:

TEAM BATTING

Team	G.	AB.	R.	OR.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Pennsylvania	10	349	67	51	115	165	18	7	6	16	28	.330
Dartmouth	10	316	68	38	92	127	13	5	4	27	20	.291
Yale	9	297	44	52	86	113	9	3	4	13	12	.290
Princeton	10	358	55	88	101	120	8	4	1	10	21	.282
Cornell	9	316	50	44	85	118	10	7	3	7	13	.269
Columbia	10	353	50	61	93	120	15	3	2	5	9	.264
League	29	1989	334	334	572	763	73	29	20	78	103	.288

INDIVIDUAL BATTING
Three Games or More

Name and College	Bats	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Waud, S. P., Princeton '31	R	3	4	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	.750
Graupner, W. S., Pennsylvania '32	R	10	38	15	19	38	3	5	2	2	6	.500
Callaghan, R. J., Pennsylvania '30	L	8	30	7	13	18	3	1	..	2	3	.433
Bradley, J. W., Columbia '31	R	10	36	10	15	20	2	..	1	1	2	.417
Caniglia, C. J., Pennsylvania '31	R	10	36	5	15	21	3	..	1	2	3	.417
Muldaur, C. E., Princeton '31	L	8	24	6	10	10	..	..	..	3	4	.417
Myllykangas, L. E., Dartmouth '31	R	8	32	6	13	25	4	1	2	1	1	.406
Hendey, R. S., Princeton '30	R	10	40	5	16	20	1	..	1	2	3	.400
Cushman, B. S. Jr., Cornell '30	R	9	35	4	13	22	5	2	..	..	4	.371
Snead, C. S., Yale '31	R	9	38	6	14	16	..	1	..	..	..	.368
Swift, W. H. 3d, Princeton '30	R	10	41	11	15	17	2	..	..	1	1	.366
Mack, W. H., Dartmouth '32	R	4	11	2	4	5	1	..	..	..	2	.364
Morse, G. G., Princeton '32	L	4	11	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	.364
Goodman, Sidney, Cornell '31	R	7	25	4	9	13	..	2	..	2	..	.360
McKenzie, G. A., Yale '31	L	6	25	6	9	16	1	..	2	..	..	.360
Reinmund, Weatherly, Princeton '31	L	9	14	6	5	7	..	1	..	..	2	.357
Carlsten, R. N., Pennsylvania '31	R	10	37	5	13	18	2	..	1	4	2	.351
Picken, E. C., Dartmouth '31	R	9	26	5	9	10	1	..	..	4	2	.346
Vogt, R. L., Princeton '30	R	10	35	8	12	12	..	..	..	..	4	.343
Warren, E. W., Yale '32	R	9	35	3	12	13	1	..	..	3	1	.343
Jeremiah, E. J., Dartmouth '30	R	10	30	6	10	10	..	..	..	4	3	.333
Aldrich, H. S., Yale '30	R	7	21	3	7	10	..	..	1	1	..	.333
Boies, C. S., Cornell '30	R	3	9	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	.333
Linehan, F. J., Yale '31	R	3	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	.333
Vincent, F. T., Yale '31	R	9	31	7	10	14	2	1	..	..	..	.323
Harvey, H. E., Dartmouth '31	R	9	25	7	8	11	..	..	1	2	2	.320
Wilmer, M. H., Pennsylvania '30	R	10	38	6	12	17	..	1	1	3	3	.316
Barber, H. L., Dartmouth '32	L	10	35	8	11	16	3	1	..	3	2	.314
Booth, A. J. Jr., Yale '32	R	9	36	4	11	13	2	..	..	1	6	.306
McDonough, B. J., Dartmouth '30	R	10	30	2	9	10	1	..	..	6	4	.300
Bennett, H. T., Princeton '31	R	5	10	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	.300
Handleman, L. M., Cornell '31	R	9	37	4	11	18	2	1	1	1	..	.297
Masters, W. T., Pennsylvania '31	R	8	27	1	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	.296
Becker, P. O., Pennsylvania '30	R	10	44	4	13	17	4	..	..	..	5	.295
Balquist, J. W., Columbia '32	R	10	42	9	12	14	..	1	..	..	1	.286
Moon, F. L., Cornell '30	L	9	35	5	10	15	..	1	1	..	..	.286
Maine, J. P., Yale '32	R	3	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.286
Obey, J. E., Columbia '31	R	10	39	5	11	14	3	..	..	1	1	.282
Swettman, H. E., Columbia '31	R	9	32	2	9	12	3	..	..	..	..	.281
Walker, A. J., Pennsylvania '30	R	8	32	12	9	10	1	..	..	1	4	.281
Morrison, James, Columbia '30	R	10	43	6	12	17	3	1	..	1	..	.279
Eagan, T. F., Dartmouth '31	R	10	36	12	10	12	..	1	..	3	2	.278
Slaughter, B. A., Pennsylvania '30	R	10	36	8	10	15	2	..	1	1	1	.278
LaFrance, A. E., Cornell '30	L	9	36	7	10	14	1	..	1	..	1	.278
Rolfe, R. A., Dartmouth '31	L	10	40	15	11	20	2	2	1	..	2	.275
Wittmer, E. O., Princeton '30	R	10	33	8	9	13	2	1	..	1	3	.273
Lewis, R. W., Cornell '30	R	6	22	6	6	9	1	1	..	..	..	.273
Maiorana, E. E., Cornell '31	R	9	37	7	10	11	1	..	..	..	6	.270
Stelljes, Henry, Columbia '32	R	10	40	2	10	10	..	..	..	..	3	.250
Jennison, N. E., Yale '30	R	6	12	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	.250
Walker, J. M., Yale '31	R	9	37	4	9	13	1	..	1	..	..	.243
Bowman, F. K. Jr., Princeton '32	R	7	17	1	4	7	1	1	..	..	..	.235
McLaughlin, T. F., Columbia '32	R	10	43	4	10	18	3	1	1	..	1	.233
Landau, F. L. Jr., Columbia '31	R	5	9	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.222
Hewitt, R. A., Columbia '32	R	10	41	8	9	10	1	..	..	1	1	.220
O'Toole, J. H., Princeton '30	R	10	41	3	9	11	2	..	..	1	4	.220
Heye, L. W., Cornell '32	R	7	28	5	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	.214
Peterson, J. N., Pennsylvania '31	R	5	14	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	.214
Beyer, J. H., Yale '30	R	9	24	3	5	6	1	..	..	2	1	.208
Howson, J. Y., Princeton '31	L	5	10	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.200
Habicht, C. H., Cornell '31	R	9	32	5	6	6	..	..	..	3	..	.188
Hollstrom, G. E., Dartmouth '30	R	7	18	4	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	.167
Rudd, R. H., Yale '30	L	6	12	3	2	4	..	1	..	1	..	.167
Bender, Louis, Columbia '32	R	6	12	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.167
Carter, T. T., Princeton '30	R	8	33	2	5	7	..	1	..	1	..	.152
Austen, George Jr., Princeton '30	R	8	30	..	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	.133
Quinn, J. J., Yale '31	L	6	14	3	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	.071
Andres, Harold, Dartmouth '31	R	8	24	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	.042
Wilkens, W. B., Columbia '32	R	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.000
Kappler, G. E., Cornell '32	R	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
Moyles, E. J. Jr., Princeton '31	L	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
Ray, E. L. Jr., Princeton '32	R	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
Stevens, M. R., Cornell '32	R	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000
Macdonald, Angus, Yale '32	R	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000

PLAYERS IN FEWER THAN THREE GAMES

Player and College	Bats	G.	PC.
Soden, W. H., Columbia '31	R	2	1.000
Aicher, W. M., Princeton '32	L	2	.000
Dennison, R. S., Penn. '32	L	2	.000
Hovorka, A. J., Columbia '30	R	2	.000
Kaczynowski, T. L., Col. '30	L	2	.000
Miller, O. D., Yale '30	R	2	.000
Walters, V. W., Penn. 31	R	2	.000
Zahn, G. C., Cornell '32	R	2	.000
Abell, R. F., Cornell '30	L	1	1.000
Clough, J. E., Dartmouth '31	L	1	1.000
Dabrowski, T. J., Dart. '31	R	1	.500
Bierhals, J. W., Princeton '31	R	1	.000
Brick, E. F., Princeton '30	L	1	.000
Drewes, M. S., Penn. '30	L	1	.000
Dunn, Kempton, Yale '31	R	1	.000
Dwyer, C. W., Dartmouth '31	R	1	.000
Eno, Amos, Princeton '32	R	1	.000
Learn, G. E., Cornell '32	R	1	.000
McDonald, Harold, Cornell '32	R	1	.000
Newton, W. F., Yale '32	R	1	.000
Robertson, R. B. Jr., Yale '31	R	1	.000
Sobel, L. J., Penn. '32	R	1	.000
Stokes, E. P., Dartmouth '31	R	1	.000
Taylor, A. T., Yale '32	L	1	.000
Taylor, A. J., Yale '31	R	1	.000

MAID O' RYE WINS POWER BOAT RACE

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—S. D. Platt's Maid o' Rye, representing the American Yacht Club, won the power boat division race of the twenty-fifth annual competition conducted by the New York Athletic Club over a course of 100 miles, which was finished off this port July 13. The winner finished at 9:17:02 at night. Sonny III, the property of A. D. Phelps of the N. Y. A. C., was runnerup, crossing the line at 10:05:44.

Playmate, owned by R. D. Teller of the Bayside Yacht Club, was the winner in the sailing division. The Playmate's corrected time was 19h. 20m. 38s. Viking, F. J. Wells of the Chester Yacht Club of Nova Scotia, was second, corrected time being 19h. 29m. 20s.

BARNES DEFEATS COGGESHALL

DES MOINES (AP)—Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Tex., won the men's single tennis championship of the Missouri Valley in a hard-fought final match with Harris M. Coggeshall, western champion, July 12. The scores were 6—3, 6—8, 6—4, 7—5.

BROOKLYN ADDS TO LEAGUE LEAD

Cubs and Giants Fall Behind in Race—Leaders to Meet This Week

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	46	30	.605
Chicago	46	35	.568
New York	43	36	.544
St. Louis	40	37	.519
Boston	38	40	.487
Pittsburgh	37	41	.474
Cincinnati	34	44	.436
Philadelphia	27	48	.360

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chicago 7, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 10, New York 4.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Boston 3, Chicago 0.
New York 9, Cincinnati 5.
Pittsburgh 1, Brooklyn 0.

The Brooklyn club, alone among the first division teams of the National League, bettered its percentage during the past week. With the Chicago Cubs, National League champions as a result of winning last year, the chief rivals, it is imperative that Brooklyn maintain at least as good an average and preferably a better one than those same Cubs. During the past seven days Brooklyn has done this in admirable fashion.

So well have the Dodgers been playing in comparison with the rest of the first division field that it would take only a few more weeks of the same to place them favorites for the title of 1930. In six games completed this week Brooklyn won four and lost two:

Cubs Invade Brooklyn

Another advantage that must be conceded the leaders during the past week is one of importance, although not brought to light often, and that is the conservative use of pitching strength. Only one of the six games forced Manager Robinson to call upon more than the starting pitcher. The others, four of them victories, needed only one boxman, and when days and games pass by in that manner a team's pitching staff is rested for future duty.

It is far from the finish yet, however, and the Cubs, even after losing quite a margin to Brooklyn during the past week, are powerful enough to overhaul the leaders with given opportunity. This week, beginning July 16, will mean much in the present race, for at that time the Cubs invade the home grounds of the Brooklyn Dodgers and the wit and ability of the two leading clubs will be matched. That series promises action; to attempt to foretell results is out of the question, but to hint at possibilities such as heavy hitting or crafty and smart pitching or even baseball such as might be played by schoolboys because of the pressure and importance attached, is not out of the question.

This past week has not been profitable for the Cubs. They played one less game than the Dodgers, but after losing a double-header to the Boston Braves July 13, found themselves trailing Brooklyn by two and a half games. Where Brooklyn won four and lost two, the Cubs won only one game out of five played.

The third-place Giants played .500 baseball during the week winning three and losing three and were the best of the first-division clubs exclusive of Brooklyn. St. Louis, in fourth place and not too far behind the Giants, as can be seen from the standing, did no better than the Cubs during the past seven days, winning only one, while losing four.

St. Louis at New York

Second to the Cub-Brooklyn series will be the St. Louis-at-New York affair beginning July 17, for here is a battle for the right to stay close enough or even improve chances of catching the two leading nines. These meetings of teams embroiled for the top-places in the race do not always turn out to be the exciting conflicts expected, but due to the fact that places in the standing are at stake, the meetings must be called to attention.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati now sixth and seventh in the National League race, had the best averages for the week gone by. Boston in fifth place won three and lost four and was approached by the Pirates and Reds who won five out of six.

It would not be right however, not to credit the Braves even if the teams immediately below in the standing did better. Those Braves won three out of seven games, but all seven were divided between having the Cubs and Dodgers for opponents. Against Brooklyn, beginning Monday, the Braves won one out of four games and against the Cubs they have won two out of the three played, including games of July 13.

The last-place club, Philadelphia, won only two out of seven games, and failed to improve its chances of climbing in any way.

Established 1877
B. B. Hopkins
Gentlemen's Outfitter
26 PEARSE STREET, DUBLIN
(Adjoining Pearse Buildings)
For more than half a century we have traded progressively in this street, selling the same high grade goods as stocked by the leading outfitters in the city.

LONDON, ENG.
By Appointment
To be Dry and Comfortable
—completely protected against every possible trick the weather can play.
Wear a
Burberry Overcoat
Made from the finest pure wool materials and proofed by Burberrys' special process, a Burberry coat provides double service—
Overcoat and Weatherproof in One Garment
It defies heavy rain, and conserves warmth by excluding cold winds, yet, naturally ventilating and almost weightless, is the lightest and most comfortable Overcoat for fine days.
In Burberrys' showrooms there are
Always 10,000 Overcoats to Choose from
—each one of which is Warm without Weight and Proof without Heat. Catalogues, illustrating MEN'S or WOMEN'S Overcoats and patterns of materials, sent post free on mention of this paper.
BURBERRYS LTD
HAYMARKET LONDON SW1 Eng.

CROYDON, ENG.
A. Starling
NON-FERROUS FOUNDER & ENGINEER
Supply Castings in Brass, Gun Metal, Phosphor-Bronze, and Aluminum, etc. Also Haywoods Non-Corrosive Aluminum suitable for Marine Work.
9a Frith Road, Croydon Tel. 0873

E. M. P. Ltd.
SPRAY BRONZING
Outside & Inside All colours and finishes
ELECTRO PLATING
in all branches
BARTHOLOMEW WORKS
Kentish Town, N. W. 5, London, Eng.
Phone North 5827/8

LONDON, ENG.
Architectural Decorator
Fibrous Plaster, Modelling, Wood and Stone Carving, Joinery, Reproduction of Period Work a Speciality.
F. W. CLIFFORD
TUDOR WORKS
Dorset Place, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S. W. 1, England

To-day and until 31st inst.
HAMPTONS JULY SALE
secures to every purchaser values in tasteful
HOME FURNISHINGS
which are never equalled elsewhere.
Please write for Hampton's illustrated
SALE CATALOGUE
PALL MALL EAST, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S. W. 1
LONDON, ENGLAND
Hamptons pay carriage on sale goods to any Railway Station in Great Britain. Sale ends 31st inst.

T. H. ADAMSON & SONS
FOUNDED AT CHISWICK IN 1790 BY THOMAS ADAMSON
Builders Contractors Decorators
145, HIGH STREET PUTNEY, S.W.15. LONDON, ENGLAND
Telephone Putney 4545 (3 lines)

Antiques
ON a visit to London, the galleries of Waring & Gillow in Oxford Street, have a special interest for the visitor from overseas.
First in importance is the unusually fine collection of genuine English Antique Furniture, Tapestries, Decorative Pictures, Needlework, displayed in appropriate period settings.
Fine examples of French, Dutch and Flemish periods are also included.
These pieces, expressive of the art of the master craftsmen of other days, have been specially chosen and include many rare and exquisite specimens.
Photographs of interesting pieces with full descriptive details will be submitted on request.
Waring & Gillow
LIMITED
OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.
LIVERPOOL LANCASTER MANCHESTER PARIS BRUSSELS DELHI

SMYTHSON OF BOND STREET
UNIQUE GIFTS IN CHOICE LEATHERS.
When next you require an original gift for a Wedding—Birthday—or other occasion, select one personally or write for small brochure of Gifts to—
FRANK SMYTHSON LTD.
The Gift House
62, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

LONDON, ENG.
Partridge & Cooper
Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
Orders for Private or Commercial Stationery executed with dispatch at competitive prices.
A large selection of SWAN FOUNT PENS always in stock.
191-192 Fleet St., London, E. C. 4
ENGLAND

LONDON, ENG.
C. BARBU & CO.
Dyers & Cleaners
BRANCHES:
Morley House, 314 Regent Street, W. 1
24, Upper Baker St., N.W. 1
48, England's Lane, Hampstead, N.W. 3
104, West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W. 6
28, Alric Avenue, Harlesden, N.W. 10
1, High Road, Willesden Green, N.W. 10
515, Lordship Lane, Dulwich, S.E. 22
70, High Street, Wimbledon, S.W. 19
3, South Molton Street, Mayfair, W. 1
7, Coburg Place, Bayswater Road, W. 2
129, Shirland Road, Maida Vale, W. 9
143, Westbourne Grove, W. 11
4, College Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill
55, Vine Street, Uxbridge
23, High Street, Pinner
Head Office & Works:
Alric Avenue, London, N. W. 10
Telephones: Willesden 0117, 0118

LONDON, ENG.
"Everything for Women Children and the Home"
JOHN LEWIS & CO. LTD.
SILK MERCERS MODISTS DRAPERS & FURNISHERS
OXFORD ST. LONDON, W.1
ENGLAND

SHOES TO ORDER
Made by hand by craftsmen of exceptional skill from the choicest materials obtainable and Hall Marked with the Faulkner cut and style.
Grands Prix Franco-British and Turin Exhibitions.
Established 1871.
Faulkner & Son
51 & 52 SOUTH MOLTON ST.
BOND STREET — LONDON

BRADLEYS
CHEPSTOW PLACE :: LONDON, W.2.
For all that is best in
FURS : GOWNS : SUITS : COATS
MILLINERY : LINGERIE
SPORTS WEAR
Bradleys
Chepstow Place Ltd. London, W.2.
Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

HARVEY NICHOLS OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Great Clearance SALE
Commences June 23
and
Continues Until July 26
Drastic Reductions
In Our Own
High Grade Goods
Remnants and Oddments
HALF PRICE
Thursdays
HARVEY NICHOLS & CO. LTD.
Knightsbridge
London, S. W. 1, Eng.

WOOLLANDS
KNIGHTSBRIDGE S.W.1
The Quality Sale of the Season
An Unusual Opportunity to Purchase Reliable Attire at Reduced Prices

Inexpensive PYJAMAS in soft, artificial silk—for travelling and holiday wear—easily washed. Colours: Hyacinth blue, Pale green, Peach and Banana. SALE PRICE 16/9

Wonderful value. For holiday wear. Soft artificial silk nightgowns, wash & wear perfectly. O. & S. size only. Colours—Pink, sky, peach, straw & green, trimmed creme. SPECIAL SALE PRICE 18/9

Inexpensive Beach Pyjamas—sleeveless jumper & wide trousers, made in printed Rayon. Colours—Blue, Red & Black grounds with brilliant coloured designs. SALE PRICE 21/9
Woolland Bros., Ltd.
Knightsbridge, London, S. W. 1

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventures of a Little Californian Donkey

By JOSEPHINE D. FRYER

Chapter III

ONE morning Tippo came running up to me. He was very excited. Tippo and I had become good friends by this time and I was no longer afraid of his clumsy jumps nor of his loud barking.

"Bow, wow, wow!" he said, sitting down with his front legs straight out in front of him. He still had that cute way of cocking his head to one side.

"Have you seen the artists, out in the hayfield?" he asked as his tail wiggled-waggled on the ground behind him, sweeping the dust away just as clean as a new broom would have done.

"No, what artists?" I asked.

"You follow me. I'll show them to you. I was born in a family of artists, so I know one when I see one." I followed him, wondering what sort of animals artists were. He led me past the grunting pigs—after he had amused himself barking at them a few times—then around a bend in the creek and then through the hayfield to a cosy nook with tall trees and picture-like rocks.

"There, do you see them?" said Tippo as he sat down in the brush and looked up at me.

"No, I don't see them," I answered peeking through the brush.

"Why, Jackrawbeet! Don't you see them seated on those white canvas chairs, with their umbrellas up to keep the sun away from their paintings?"

"If you mean that man, those boys and girls, and the pretty lady in the pink dress, well, of course I see them. But you said you were going to show me artists, not just people."

"Bow, wow, wow, you look at me as if you thought I were a donkey!"

"If you were a donkey, you would not be so foolish!" I snapped briskly. Tippo hung his head and whined. I felt ashamed of my impatience.

"Don't take any notice of what I said, Tippo. I'm sorry." Before Tippo could answer, one of the boys said:

Ripe Huckleberries

"Oh, look at all the huckleberries over there! They're ripe, too!"

"Where?" asked one of the other boys.

"Come on, I'll show you." And putting down their paint-covered palettes on their white canvas stools, they ran off, and in a few minutes were scrambling up the hill. From an open space in the glossy green foliage they called down to the others, "Whee-hoo-ou! Come on up, the picking 's fine."

"All right," shouted back the tall man, putting down his brushes and twirling his waxed mustache. Getting up, he buttoned his long linen coat, and assisted the young lady in pink to put down her palette and brushes. By that time the rest of the boys and girls were running up the hill. Tippo was about to bounce out of the brush and run along with them, but I said to him:

"Hey, come here, Tippo! Now is the time to see what artists do."

"Bow, wow, wow!" barked Tippo, meaning "Yes, yes, yes!" As the artists disappeared into the brush we bounced out into the open field.

In front of each camp stool was an easel—that is, three pieces of wood that come to a point at the top. Each easel held a big cardboard or a canvas on it. Here and there on the canvas were big daubs of different colors.

Tippo's Tongue and Jackrawbeet's Tail

Tippo ran around smelling all the different boxes of paint—just as if smelling paint were his business. Then he stood up on his hind feet, and resting his forepaws on the easel, he began to lick the paint on one of the cardboards. I was astonished to see Tippo do such a thing! But, is it wise to find fault with another's tongue before knowing what your tail is doing? I was so busy watching Tippo blending the colors with his tongue, that I did not notice that my tail, in switching back and forth, was making long horizontal lines across a big canvas that stood directly behind me.

"Hee-haw, hee-haw!" I said to him. "Tippo, stop eating up all that paint!" He stopped licking the picture immediately, but in getting down he plumped his paws right into the middle of one of the palettes. His little cushioned feet were soon covered with bright paint which he next carried all over another canvas that had fallen off its easel. From the hillside came a chorus of yells.

"Hey! Get out of there!" Out of the brush two of the boys came crashing—yelling, waving their arms and throwing clods at us.

"Tippo, come! It is not safe for us here!" Without waiting for him I ran to the hayfield as fast as I could go. Tippo ran also, but unlike me ran to meet them—barking and jumping and waving behind him his long white-tipped tail like a flag of truce.

"Dear me, there is no fear in that puppy at all," I said, starting back toward him. Why should he fear? The children were petting him and the Professor was laughing at his daubs. He even said that Tippo knew how to blend colors with his tongue better than his pupils with their brushes.

The big canvas, which my tail had brushed, was the Professor's. He stood a while squinting at it with half-closed eyes. The young lady in pink stood at his side admiring my work. Turning to her he said, "See how fearlessly he has blended that foreground! We are never daring enough. I would never have been so bold, and so would have lost the strength of those master strokes."

"What is the use of studying art, when a donkey's tail can outdo a professor?" laughed the young lady. Noiselessly I put my soft nose on her bare arm to thank her. Instead of petting me she screamed. I was so surprised that I took to my heels, shouting, "Hee-haw, hee-haw!" Tippo, hearing me and seeming me run, ran after me barking, "Bow, wow, wow!"

Upon reaching the bend in the creek, we stopped. I looked back. The Professor was still comforting the frightened Pink Lady.

That evening, as the artists were walking by on their way home, the Professor stepped up to me, as I stood looking at them with my head over the fence. He reached over, placed his arm about my neck and gave me a piece of candy. As I ate it he whispered into my long ears:

"Thanks for your kind assistance, little donkey." And then, with a farewell pat he left me.

I felt very happy that night and I think the Professor did also.

(To Be Continued)

Henry Hedgehog, Scuttling Along as Fast as His Short Legs Would Carry Him, Called in His Wee Little Voice, "I'm Coming, Ronnie."

Little Wild Sparrow

The thing I'd like best in the whole of the land
Is to have a wild sparrow come sit on my hand,—
A little wild sparrow, or robin, or linnet,
Come sit on my hand and eat crumbs that are in it;
And if, when it's done it would rather not stay,
I'd love just to watch it fly freely away!

Joyce L. Brisley.

The Woodland Folk Play Hide-and-Seek

IT WAS a brilliant sunshiny morning, and Henry Hedgehog was feeling quite gay. He was rather a sleepy, slow-moving person as a rule, but today—what with the sunshine and the scent of the flowers growing on every side of him and the cheery songs of the birds—he felt so brisk and happy that he was sure he could skip about the meadows as quickly as any of his friends. So when he heard Ronald Rabbit calling, "Who's coming out to play-y-y?" he answered at once, "I am!"

Ronald didn't hear Henry Hedgehog's little voice at first. He had called very loudly, and loud answers came from every corner of the meadow and from the little wood on the other side of the hedge.

First of all his brother Robert and cousin Roger Rabbit came bounding out of their homes—Robert by the front door and Roger by the back door—calling, "We are, of course!" And Sidney Squirrel shouted from his tree-top home in the little wood, "Right-oh, Ronald! Is it to be hide-and-seek?" Danny Dormouse too came running through the grass—he never liked to be out of anything—calling out that he was more than ready for a game. And Freddy Frog and Laurie Lizard followed quickly on his heels.

Willie Water-rat

Even Willie Water-rat, who never cared to leave his home by the little stream running down the side of the meadow for very long at a time, climbed up the bank and peered over to see what the others were doing. He gave a grunt when he saw them all tearing helter-skelter across the grass toward Ronnie, and slid back into his hole.

"Later on, perhaps," he said. "Not just now, I think."

Henry Hedgehog, scuttling along as fast as his short legs would carry him, called again: "I'm coming, Ronnie!" But now all the others were talking at once, discussing what was the best game to play on a fine morning, and once more his little voice was drowned by their bigger ones.

However, they were welcoming enough when he reached them at last.

"Hullo, here's Henry. That's good!" said Ronnie Rabbit. "You'll come and play too, won't you, Henry?"

"I've been trying to tell you so for ever so long," said Henry, plaintively.

"Oh, sorry!" cried Ronnie. "Everyone was talking at once, you see. But we're very glad to have you, of course. What would you like to play?"

"Hide-and-seek," said Henry, firmly, glad to have been consulted. "Nothing else is quite such good fun."

"Just what I think," said Sidney Squirrel.

"Do you?" asked Ronnie doubtfully. "Now Robert and Roger and I think there's no game like cricket."

"Well," said Danny Dormouse, "it seems to me that we'd better take a vote on it."

"Yes," said Ronnie. "Hands up for cricket!" putting up his own hand as he spoke.

Up went the hands of the other rabbits. Danny hesitated. "I really don't know which I'd rather play, so I won't vote at all," he said.

Freddy Frog and Laurie Lizard, and of course Sidney Squirrel and Henry voted for hide-and-seek.

"All right! Hide-and-seek it is!" said Ronnie, cheerfully. "Who'll be 'on' first?"

Laurie Lizard

"I will, if you like," said Laurie Lizard, and he closed his eyes, and began to count a hundred, while the others all ran off to hide.

"We'll have to be quick," Danny whispered to Sidney Squirrel as they ran along side by side. "Laurie's so very slick in everything he does that I'm sure he'll count a hundred more quickly than anyone else could."

Willie Water-rat popped his head over the edge of the bank as the two ran past.

"I'm playing, too," he announced.

"Not this round," said Danny. "You'll have to wait now, till someone else is 'on,' because Laurie won't know he has to look for you. You should have said you wanted to play a bit sooner," and he ran on to hide.

So Willie swam down the stream, leaving only a little hole for him to breathe through, and when Henry was so covered that he looked exactly like part of the mole-hill, Michael himself disappeared down one of his secret passages.

They were quite nice gypsies really, and wouldn't have caught Henry even if they had seen him. But when they had gone Henry and his friends crept out from their hiding-places greatly relieved and whispering together, and how they all praised Michael Mole for his quick wits.

"I hope he'll often come and play with us," said Laurie Lizard.

"So do I," agreed Ronnie Rabbit, "whether it's hide-and-seek or cricket."

Have You Read?

Fingerfins by Wilfrid Bronson. (The Macmillan Company, New York City, N. Y. $2.00.)

Many interesting things happen to Fingerfins, a little Sargasso fish, after he is washed into the ocean by a big wave which dashes over the deck of the ship, on which poor Fingerfins is caged in a little tank. It does not take long for Fingerfins to hurry back home to a nest in the weeds under the water, and have a satisfying dinner of berries and leaves, for he is very hungry. This little fish has 20 fingers, 10 on each hand, and they prove very handy indeed when he wants to eat berries. Sometimes he eats shrimps for dinner, and once he tries to swallow a baby eel, but the eel proves too much for him and bites him with its sharp teeth. Poor little Fingerfins decides to eat shrimps instead.

He sees many astonishing things under the water. There are so many very large fish, as well as little ones and middle-sized ones, and all are on the lookout for food. One day, Fingerfins watches a shark fighting with a school of 12 porpoises, the shark coming out second best in the fight, and saving himself by swimming deep down into the sea, where the porpoises cannot follow, for porpoises cannot breathe under the water.

Besides being a good story, "Fingerfins" tells of fish life in a most interesting way. Children from seven to ten years of age will enjoy the book very much.

Der liebe Augustin

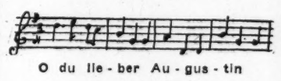
IN THE center of a square in Vienna stands the statue of a youth in ragged clothes and torn hat in which a large goose feather is stuck at a rakish angle. This is "der liebe Augustin," who lived in Vienna some 400 years ago, and was noted for the songs he sang, which he composed himself, both words and music. "Der liebe Augustin," as the Viennese people still love to call him, was one of the last of the wandering bards who used to delight the folk of Vienna with their songs and music—the last true Minnesinger that Vienna had.

Augustin played on the dudelsack, a species of bagpipes, and sang songs

"Der liebe Augustin"

at street corners or inns wherever, in fact, he could gather a crowd of people to listen to him. He was poor, his clothes were often ragged, but he was always extremely happy, and even today he is held up as a pattern of happiness to all the Viennese children. "Now if you would just smile and be happy like 'der liebe Augustin,'" Viennese parents tell their children, "all would be well."

Augustin's name is a household word in Vienna, and there isn't a child who can't sing this little song about him—the one that he sang when he had no money at all and, therefore, wanted to be happier than usual:



O du lie-ber Au-gus-tin

When Augustin sang this song he always wore his pockets inside out to show that he had no money. And to show also that money, after all, did not matter very much, he made the tune such a jolly one that everyone was soon smiling and laughing, with their feet keeping time to the tune. Just try singing it yourself and see whether or not your feet don't start to tap out the rhythm, and if you put an old felt hat on the back of your head and stick a goose feather in it, then you will be quite like "der liebe Augustin," provided, of course, you smile so happily that everyone will want to smile with you.

Found in Camping

Use the letters in the word "camping" and find:

1. A container made of tin.
2. Covering for the head.
3. To get.
4. Chief part.
5. A person.
6. Found in geographies.
7. A shallow vessel.
8. A small farm animal.
9. A short sleep.
10. Used to fasten clothing.

Tommy and the Frisky Tin Train

OF ALL the presents which little Tommy Warner received on his birthday, the one that he liked best was the little tin train. It had a shiny black engine and coal car, a bright blue mail car, and a gay red passenger coach. When Tommy untied the gold cord and removed the star-covered crimson paper which concealed its box, he had visions of a delightful surprise. But when he took off the lid of the box and saw this enchanting object looking up at him with such a cheery expression, he knew at once that here was a plaything which exceeded his most enthusiastic expectations.

"I will call you 'Chuff,'" he said happily to the little tin train.

A Frisky Chuff

"Tinkle, tinkle," answered the tiny silver bell on the shining black engine, meaning "that will suit me quite well." And immediately Chuff jumped clatteringly from its box, much to Tommy's astonishment. It raced noisily through the house—upstairs and down with Tommy running, laughing and shouting after it. It frisked over the armchairs and the beds and even the piano. It was all that Tommy could do to keep it in sight as it tore from one room to another, in and out under the furniture. Such a lively creature no one had ever seen.

It was not long, however, before Tommy began to tire of doing nothing but race about the house. He had not succeeded in catching the little tin train or even holding it in his hand, so at last he went back to his other new toys.

As soon as Chuff saw that it was not going to be chased about any longer, it followed Tommy back to the nursery, where it raced around and around as fast as it could, ringing its tiny bell and calling toot-toot toot-toot with its tiny whistle.

But by this time Tommy was busy with a very fine set of blocks. Running about had been fun for a while, but he felt somewhat disappointed with the little tin train as it began to appear that running about at top speed was its only accomplishment.

The more he handled and worked with the blocks the more interesting they became to him. He could make houses and roads and store buildings and bridges and towers with them. He made a nice long track leading over a bridge and at the end a roundhouse. "Now," thought he, "if I only had a nice, well-behaved little train, we could have great fun playing together. This would be a nice track and bridge for the train to run over, and, at night, it could sleep in the little roundhouse."

During all this time Chuff had kept on racing and tinkling and tooting. It took no interest whatever in the track or bridge or roundhouse. It had grown so annoying that Tommy felt that perhaps the best thing to do would be to open the front door and let it run out—and then close the door quickly so that it could not get in again.

As this seemed a very good plan he went to the door and opened it. Instantly the little tin train dashed by and out onto the front porch. At last, thought Tommy, it will be quiet here. But, no! Such a commotion as there was outside, you never heard. Chuff went rattling noisily up to the roof, he jumped on the window sills and speeded along peering in at Tommy through the window panes. It seemed as if the noise was more disturbing on the outside than within.

Tommy hardly knew what to do about it. He did wish that little tin train would try to be good, for they could have had such happy times together.

"I wish I knew how to make it behave," Tommy said aloud.

"Why don't you tie a string around its neck?" questioned a kindly voice. It was the old armchair speaking.

"But I can't even touch him," answered Tommy sadly.

"Did you whistle for him?" asked the wise old chair.

"Why, no, I hadn't thought of that," Tommy responded quickly. "Do you think it would work?"

"I think I would try it," advised the armchair.

So Tommy found a piece of strong twine. Then he went to the front door and he whistled, "Oo oo, oo oo."

You should have seen that little train scamper up to Tommy when he heard the whistle. It came right up to him and then stood perfectly still while Tommy tied the twine carefully around the front of the shiny black engine.

A Happy Playmate

After that a better-mannered train has never been seen. It played as nicely with Tommy as could possibly be imagined. It went carefully over the track and bridge into the cozy little roundhouse which Tommy had built. And, when Tommy wanted to look at his books or to play some quiet game, Chuff would curl up close beside him or cuddle into his lap and go contentedly to sleep. Tommy was very happy. Chuff turned out to be just the gay, happy little playmate that he had expected when he had opened the birthday package and had first seen the glittering little creature looking up at him.

Chuff was much happier, too, for in his wild racing about he had often bumped into hard objects and knocked off little pieces of his beautiful bright paint, of which he was very proud. However, Tommy had fastened the twine on soon enough to prevent his loosing very much of it. Chuff was very grateful to Tommy for this; and, if the twine slipped off or became loose, he would stand patiently tinkling his little bell until Tommy would tie it again. And, so, for many long happy years, Tommy and Chuff remained the best of chums, sharing together many and many a delightful adventure.

The Mail Bag

American Fork, Utah

To the Fountain Family, Provo, Utah.
Dear Family:

I was just thinking this morning, "How big the world is, and how small the world is!" I live less than 20 miles from "Never Sleep," and the rest of the Fountain Family, and yet I had not heard about them until they had a letter published in a paper far away in Boston. This is really not so strange, however, because neither the cement family nor I do much traveling, as I am just a plaster of Paris elf, and have to stay where I am put.

I live on the J. E. F. estate in this pretty little city, nestling almost at the foot of Mt. Timpanoogas in the Wasatch range of the Rockies. This peak is over 11,000 feet high and the word means "Sleeping Woman." A huge figure seems to be sleeping on the top of the mountain and one can very easily see it many miles away. This seems very high to me because I am only two feet high.

I am gardener plenipotentiary on this estate, but I will confide to you that about all I do is to stand with a cheerful smile on my face, and wear a funny peaked hat. I have one foot on a spade as though I really intended to do some work, but I am leaning against a stump of a tree.

Now, Jeremiah, Solomon and "Never Sleep," please write another letter, and I am going to ask Mr. J. E. F. to take the Monitor so that I can hear the children read about you. I hope the water will not be turned off very often, because I know that even little cement frogs like to be busy.

Some day I may write you another letter telling about the little plaster of Paris bear that also lives on this estate. "The Elf."

[This little elf did not send his family's name and address.—Ed.]

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I have just been reading the Monitor a short time, and I am very interested in the Children's Page. I am in the A-5 at school, and am 10 years old. When I return to school in September we will study about South America, and I should like to get a letter from some boy there about my age. I should also be glad to receive letters from England, Italy or United States. I am very interested in athletics, especially track. I will answer any letters promptly.

Billy D.

Sebastopol, California

Dear Editor:

Perhaps you would like to hear something about Luther Burbank. He was a good friend of my mother and I have both seen and spoken to him. He was very pleasant. When I was only four years old, he gave me a small lilac bush which I love to this day. Mr. Burbank was very fond of children and there is a school in Santa Rosa named after him. He had a small fox terrier named Bonita, which he loved very much, and I am enclosing a picture of Bonita taken with him. His farm, where most of his work was done, is within a few blocks of my home.

I am a Camp Fire Girl and we have interesting times in this district. And about two blocks from my house there is a lodge which belongs to the Camp Fire Girls of Sebastopol. The lot on which the house is built was donated by some people who are particularly interested in Camp Fire work. One person donated a piano, another a flag, another the fireplace, someone else a large picture and so step by step the house was built up. We have a perfectly lovely summer camp about 22 miles from here. In camp we earn swimming honors, handcraft honors, health honors, nature honors, and almost as many more kinds of honors as you can think of.

I should like to correspond with any girl my age (11), Love to all the Mail Baggers. Ethel D.

[Thank you for sending the picture of Mr. Burbank and Bonita, Ethel.—Ed.]

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Editor:

Vacation time is here, and I have been in swimming three or four times this summer. I have an aunt and cousin visiting me and we took them to Stone Mountain which is solid stone. We climbed almost to the top. We are raising some canaries. We have three baby birds and a mother and daddy bird. The mother bird has laid three more eggs this week. It takes 14 days for bird's eggs to hatch. My daddy built the cages. Writing letters is part of our summer activities. With love to the Mail Baggers. Sheridan McA.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I am glad to write to you. At school I am in the 3B and am learning my 5's now. When I came home from school one evening my mother told me that she had seen a horned toad in the yard. We had just been learning about horned toads in school that day. They have little stickers all over their bodies and their heads have larger stickers.

At school we have been studying about Japan, Holland, Switzerland, Alaska and the Indians. I am very fond of drawing and am also taking piano lessons. We have good times playing on our beautiful beach.

I should like to hear from girls about my age. I am eight.

Grace J.

North Ferriby, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

We live in a little village known as Ferriby. It is seven miles from the big city of Hull, which is the third largest port in the country. Hull is very well known, as the famous Miss Amy Johnston was born there, and everybody in Yorkshire thinks that she is very wonderful.

I often read Snubs and the Children's Page and enjoy them very much. I am interested in meccano, and my favorite subjects in school are geography, history, arithmetic and art.

We have quite a large garden in which many flowers and vegetables grow. The last thing I must tell you is that I am a boy nine years old.

Cecil R.

Montell, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag.

Montell is a very beautiful little town. We have a little store there. There are two other stores and a garage in Montell. We live on the Nueces River, and have two ranches, one of 1200 acres and one of 3200 acres and have many goats and sheep. There are many caves and mountains around Montell. I like to climb.

We have a dog named Snubs. I am 11 years old and collect stamps and would like to exchange stamps with boys in foreign countries. Jay W.

Sebastopol, California

Dear Editor:

We live in Sebastopol, the home of the Gravenstein apples, and there is an apple show here every year. We live seven miles from the Russian River and 18 miles from the ocean, where we frequently go on picnics.

I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I should like to hear from Bessie L., Kimberly, South Africa. My daddy is interested in stamps and I am sure he will be glad to assist her in adding to her collection. I am 11 years old. Jennie B.

[If you wish to correspond with Bessie, send in your letter and we will forward it to her, Jennie.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Betty H. (8), Philadelphia, Pa. Especially from Holland.
Elizabeth S. (8), West Collingswood, N. J. Especially from England and San Antonio, Tex.
Ethel C. (9), Lake Worth, Fla.
Betty V. C. (9), Salt Lake City, Utah. (Please send in your last name and street address, Betty.)
Rowena C. (9), Collinsville, Okla.
Sara Lou W. (10), Baxter Springs, Kan.
Ethel J. (10), Glendale, Calif. From Africa or Vermont.
Marita R. (11), North Los Angeles, Calif.

Will the following please send in their full names and addresses, as there are letters waiting for them?

GIRLS

Helen McGregor, Utica, N. Y.
Betty Colley, Orlano, Calif.
Ruth L., Goshen, Ind.
Edith Turner, Dallas, Tex.
Ruth N., London, Eng.
Sarah V., Cram, Mo.
Mary R., Mahwah, N. J.
Julia K., La Jolla, Calif.
Ethel J., Washington.
Diana L., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Patricia Schroek, Gary, Ind.

BOYS

Norman Crouch, Oakland, Calif.
Richard Clayton, Richmond, Calif.
Billie Williams, St. Joseph, Mo.
Billy Loges, Kansas City, Mo.
Jack Watkins, Montclair, N. J.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Book Puzzle published July 7:

1. Nils. (In "Wonderful Adventures of Nils," by Selma Lagerlof.)
2. Hans and Schwartz. (In "King of the Golden River," by John Ruskin.)
3. Diamond. (In "At the Back of the North Wind," by George Macdonald.)
4. Snowflower. (In "Granny's Wonderful Chair," by Frances Browne.)
5. Carol. (In "Bird's Christmas Carol," by Kate Douglas Wiggin.)
6. The Ugly Duckling. (In Andersen's "Fairy Tales.")
7. The Little Lame Prince. (In "The Little Lame Prince," by D. M. Craik.)
8. Arthur. (In "King Arthur Stories.")

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp Carson July 18 to Sept. 1 Rates $100

All extras, including uniforms, $35. Six weeks of Happiness and Discipline. Just a plain, old-fashioned camp to build bigger, better boys. Semi-Military. 40 miles from Harrisburg. In the foothills of the Blue Ridge. Under direction of Carson Long. Maker of Men. Six happy weeks. Address: Director, Camp Carson, New Bloomfield, Pa.

CAMPS FOR BOYS AND AND GIRLS

Days in the Saddle

A horse and western saddle for your own use—learning the why and how of horsemanship from cowboys who are masters of the art—walking, trotting, loping your horse along new trails, across flower dotted mountain meadows, through forests of evergreen and aspen—and best of all, at the end of the day, the circle 'round the camp fire.

This is Camp Principia

in the Mountains of Northern New Mexico
Boys' Session, June 10th to July 21st and July 22nd to September 2nd
Girls' Session, July 1st to August 12th
Address the Registrar for information and booklet.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Junior College Lower School
Upper School Co-Educational Summer Camp

WINTERGREEN
U-M-M-M Children!
You'll Enjoy Its Delightful Cool Flavor in
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Two Things to Remember About Revelation Tooth Powder

(1) It thoroughly cleans your teeth without any harmful, scratchy grit.
(2) It polishes the enamel to a pearly lustre.

35c and 50c sizes sold everywhere.

NEW FAMILY SIZE 50¢

THE HOME FORUM

Long Island to Connecticut

DEAR State-Across-the-Sound:

With a few blushes of enforced modesty I have listened to certain recent glowing descriptions of your scene. Had they not emanated from those whom I have counted among my most loyal friends, these remarks would scarcely have given me the impulse to pursue the matter with second and even third and fourth thoughts. But coming as they did from those who have traveled from my shores to your hills and back again to me, where they remain now with wistful backward glances, the subject is hovering too close to the affections to be ignored.

"More quaint, more delightful places suited for the pursuit of gentle pleasures, we have never seen," these returned travelers say, "than in Connecticut. Elms spread their unstinted magnificence over Main street; the green country ripples away from the road in tiny hills; an intimate crook in the road brings you to an old stone wall that has the charm of seeming to be nobody's wall in particular; little back roads, low-roofed with leafy branches, surprise you with unexpected frequency; if you happen to be in a car, the urge to get out and walk is irresistible; there is an informality, a friendliness, a let's-play-together motive that gets into the heart at once, pervading the very landscape."

A pleasing picture, indeed, of your charming effect upon the imagination. And then I heard:

"By contrast, there is Long Island where one is stirred to a more conventional praise. Its beautiful stretches of straight road, the tall carved gates at right and left leading to some mysterious modern castle, the dignity of wide fields, occasionally sloping—it is a romantic world by itself. No wonder it has become the traditional second act, resorted to by nearly all playwrights of a decade ago. Be but a spectator in the front seat of a motor car, and Long Island's sumptuous panorama is at its best. Admiration it calls for and receives, and this from a wrapt, impersonal eye without pressing the invitation to a more intimate acquaintance, afoot."

* * *

Dear State-Across-the-Sound, I regret the implication. But in addressing these regrets to you, I have no motive save whatever slight amelioration is always afforded by confiding the cause of one's wistfulness to another, preferably one who is not encumbered by the same mood. Letter writing, it has been said, comes to the rescue of many such. Its benefit to the writer, then, is obvious. But of its advantages to the recipient, we can be less sure unless these lie in the unconscious compliment paid in and between the lines to one who is serenely superior to the petty misgivings of the writer. Such a reward, or one equally enjoyable, I hope will be yours. Certainly, in view of the oft-confessed joy of rambling through your hills, of living behind your prim white fences, of idyllic flights to the brook that runs through the back yard away down below the apple orchard, of discovering the unexpected, the whimsical, while on the most casual stroll along your winding paths; in view of these delights which you have bestowed upon many, it is easy to visualize an uninterrupted happiness for you.

It is easy, likewise, to visualize you as sympathetic toward a possibly misunderstood neighbor.

"Romantic, formal, sumptuous," they say of me. And of you—"friendly, intimate, gentle." As for my romantic background, one historian, as you may remember, has advanced the possible theory that Long Island "is a gift from ocean's waves, or from Neptune's hand, sands washed from the deep by waves from the broad sea breaking upon the skirts of land and casting up the debris of a wasted continent." But this theory, while opening up an interesting adventure in research, I do not find at this moment of letter-writing, significant. Rather would I quote the simple statement made by another historian to the effect that Long Island "has been from the first a land of homes and homemakers. All over the island one will find men and women still holding the rich acres whereon their ancestors settled upward of two centuries ago."

As to my "formal, sumptuous" aspect, it is noticed not at all by another writer who reports that "rows upon rows of commonplace little cottages with tight little yards await the stroller through a typical old Long Island town." "You have seen one of these streets, no doubt," the writer continues, "and walked it. There are hundreds of others like it on Long Island, so novelty is not its charm. By and by the humbleness of it impresses you and tempts you as a peasant's meal in a far-off land might tempt you. Villagers, living in more sophisticated sections of the same town, will probably tell you that the row is a relic of the waterfront; that years ago these houses were built for men who worked on the docks; that they were moved to their present sites, not without deteriorating effect; that the houses are damp, warped and undependable.

"But if it happens to be June, you may be able to overlook all this. The smug little porches are overgrown with roses then. And even if it happens to be a bit before June, you may overlook it, because the tiny yards between privet hedge and door post are crowded with blooming magnolias or lilacs. Later, after all roses except the tall Sharons have passed, there are still the boxes of geranium along the porch railings, low patches of bright midsummer flowers in the yards, nodding golden glow at the side windows, all giving the effect of a cozy contentment.

"At night you can walk along this typical Long Island street for blocks without hearing a sound, except for the crickets occupying what is mistakenly referred to as the vacant lot on the corner. They keep up their rhythmic, procession-like chirping. Now and then one strays from their midst and is heard in an isolated outburst in somebody's hedge. But neither the forlorn cricket, nor the strained sounds of a child's finger exercises on the piano, nor the merry exit of a Ford car as it darts up the road, nor the occasional feminine laugh from one of the porches can disturb your impression that you have ventured upon a gentle, peaceful street."

Not a word about my "sumptuous panorama"! I probably need not add that, for the moment at least, this last-quoted description is a favorite with me.

* * *

But the quality of neighborliness should not be strained. Letters written in search of an understanding heart should not be too long if the search would be expedited. Hence, a well-meaning although possibly presumptuous effort is brought to a close, and an admiring neighbor signs—

Yours informally,
Long Island. M. K.

Dew and Linnet

Who thought of the lilac?
"I," dew said,
"I made up the lilac
out of my head."

"She made up the lilac!
Pooh!" trilled a linnet,
and each dew-note had a
lilac in it.

—HUMBERT WOLFE, in "Kensington Gardens."

The World According to Henry James

The servant went away, leaving the glass doors open into the gallery, and Paul Overt remained at the head of the wide double staircase, saying to himself that the place was sweet and promised a pleasant visit, while he leaned on the balustrade of fine old ironwork which, like all the other details, was of the same period as the house. It all went together and spoke in one voice—a rich English voice of the early part of the eighteenth century. It might have been churchtime on a summer's day in the reign of Queen Anne: the stillness was too perfect to be modern, the nearness counted so as distance, and there was something so fresh and sound in the originality of the large smooth house, the expanse of beautiful brick-work that showed for pink rather than red and that had been kept clear of messy creepers by the law under which a woman with a rare complexion disdains a veil. When Paul Overt became aware that the people under the trees had noticed him he turned back through the open doors into the great gallery which was the pride of the place. It marched across from end to end and seemed—with its bright colours, its high panelled windows, its faded flowered chintzes, its quickly-recognized portraits and pictures, the blue-and-white china of its cabinets and the attenuated festoons and rosettes of its ceiling—a cheerful upholstered avenue into the other century.—HENRY JAMES, in "The Lesson of the Master."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59a.
GENEVA: 9, Place de la Fusterie.
ROME: 23, Via Fontanella di Borghese.
VIENNA: Ferstelgasse 4.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

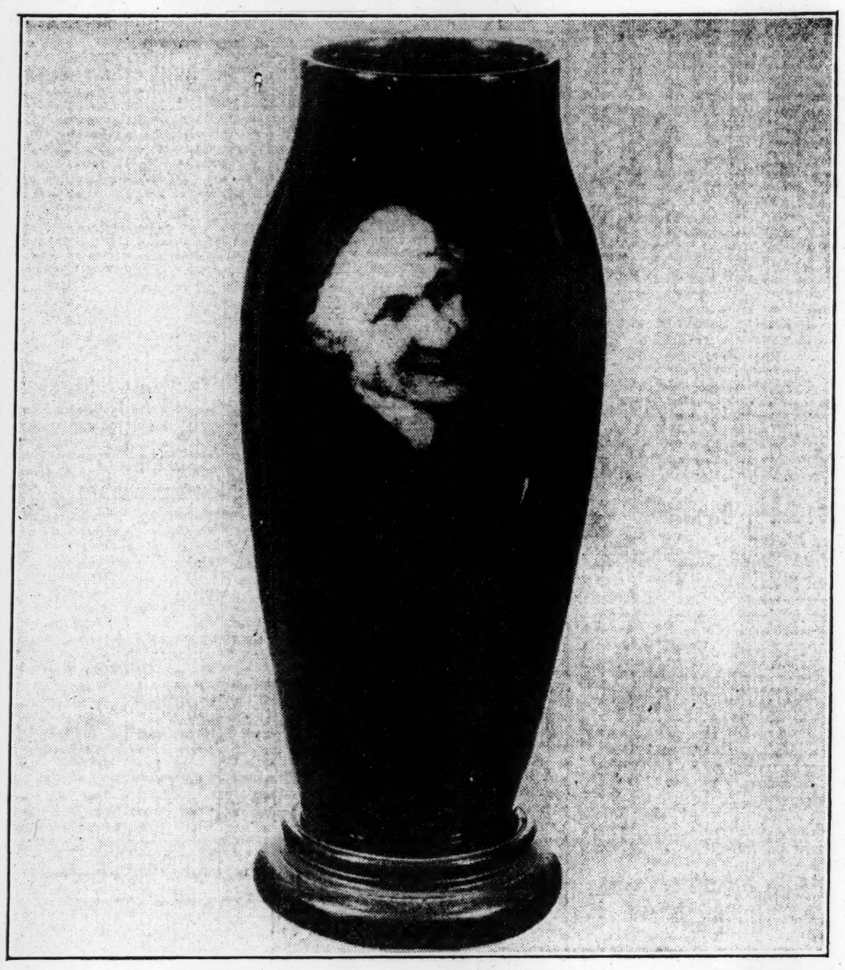
BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES:
New York.....270 Madison Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Bldg.
Chicago.....1068 McCormick Bldg.
St. Louis..1775 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Bldg.
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....350 Skinner Bldg.
London.....2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris.....3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin.....Unter den Linden 59A
Florence.....11, Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



A Rookwood Vase

Clover

Summer is the time to study the clovers. This plant suffers injustice; it has for centuries been a most valuable forage crop, but its beauty is much overlooked. This, however, is no loss to the clover, for it does not bloom for people, but for the bees and butterflies.

Emily Dickinson said:

"The pedigree of honey does not concern the bee,
A clover, any time, to him is aristocracy."

A field of red clover in bloom, swaying in the wind, is a beautiful sight, but we do not need landscapes to teach us its beauty. Just one clover blossom studied carefully, and looked at with clear-seeing eyes, reveals each floweret beautiful in color, interesting in form, and perfect in its mechanism for securing cross pollenation.

The clover is especially renowned for its partnerships with members of the animal kingdom. It readily forms a partnership with man, gladly growing in his pastures and meadows, while he distributes its seed.

For many years clover was regarded as a crop helpful to the soil, and the reason given was the great length of the roots. Thus the roots of the red clover often reach to the depth of several feet, even in heavy soil, but it was also learned that little "nodules" on the roots of clovers are able to free nitrogen of the air, and make it available for plant food.

The red clover came to us from Europe, but is a native of Asia. It is the clover most widely cultivated in America and a great friend of bumblebees. Bumblebees had to be imported into Australia before clover seed could be produced there.

The white clover is the most beautiful of all. Its leaves make a rug for our feet in every possible place and is known to all. It is the best beloved by honey-bees; and the person who does not know the distinct flavor of white clover honey has missed something. It is probably a native of North America, yet it is truly cosmopolitan and may be found in almost all regions of the temperate zones. It even cheers Siberia with its presence.

The yellow or hop clover is a friendly little plant, filling waste places with brilliant green leaves, dotted with small yellow flower heads, and is not recognized as a clover by those who are not observant.

The rabbit foot or stone clover is not easily recognized. Here the flowerets occur in long, dense heads. The calyx is very silky, and the lobes are longer than the white corollas, thus giving the flower head a soft, hairy look, something like the early stages of the blossom of the pussy willow.

Alfalfa is the veteran of all the clovers, for it has been under cultivation for twenty centuries. It is a native of the valleys of western Asia. In America it was first introduced into Mexico by the Spaniards. It was brought from Chile to California in 1854, where it has been since that time a most important crop. In fact, there is no better hay than alfalfa.

There are numerous other clovers, but sweet clover must not be overlooked. In driving through country roads we find ourselves suddenly immersed in a wave of delightful fragrance, and if we look for the source we may find there in the most forbidding and hardest soils of the roadsides this friendly plant, that, growing as a weed, diffuses sweet perfume. When the soil is generous the sweet clover often grows very tall, sometimes ten feet high. It is a cheerful, adaptable and beneficial plant.

No wonder Andrew Lang wrote:

"Hush, ah hush, the scythes are saying, Hush, and heed not, and fall asleep;
Hush, they say to the grasses swaying, Hush, they sing to the clover deep."

I call you "The Old Musician
With the Smiling Face."
Perhaps you had been playing
A dainty minuet or some
light tune
For youthful neighbors,
whose nimble feet
Could scarce resist the witchery
Of your enchanting music;
And when the music ceased,
Perchance an artist friend
passed by
And caught the smile, and
straightway
Smile and pose were sketched,
and then preserved
Beneath the glaze
Of my old Rookwood vase.

ELMER GREY FURBUSH.

Fredrika Bremer Hears Negro Songs

When recently at home with a Mr. Bones, I heard the Negroes singing. . . . The music of these songs is melodious, naïve, and full of rhythmical life and the deepest, tenderest sentiment. Many of the songs remind me of Haydn's and Mozart's simple, artless melodies; for example, "Rosa Lee," "Oh, Susannah," "Dearest May," "Carry me back to Old Virginny," "Uncle Ned," and "Mary Blane," all of which are full of the most touching pathos, both in words and melody. The words, however, are frequently inferior to the music; they are often childish, and contain many repetitions both of phrases and imagery; but frequently, amid all this, expressions and turns of thought which are in the highest degree poetical, and with bold and happy transitions, such as we find in the oldest songs of our Northern people. These Negro songs are also not uncommonly ballads, or, more properly, little romances. . . . There is no imagination, no gloomy background, rich with saga or legend, as in our songs; but, on the other hand, much sentiment, and a naïve and often humorous seizing upon the moment and its circumstances. These songs have been made on the road; during the journeyings of the slaves; upon the rivers, as they paddled their canoes along or steered the raft down the stream; and, in particular, at the corn-huskings, which are to the Negroes what the harvest-home is to our peasants, and at which they sing impromptu whatever is uppermost in their hearts or in their brain. Yes, all these songs are peculiarly improvisations, which . . . have been listened to and sung to the whites, who, possessed of a knowledge of music, have caught and noted them down. And this improvisation goes forward every day. People hear new songs continually; they are the offspring of nature and of accident, produced from the joys and the sorrows of a child-like race. The rhyme comes as it may, sometimes clumsily, sometimes no rhyme at all, sometimes most wonderfully fresh and perfect; the rhythm is excellent, and the descriptions have local coloring and distinctiveness. Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Carolina, "Old Virginny," all the melodious names of the Southern States and places there, the abodes of the slaves, are introduced into their songs, as well as their love histories, and give a local interest and coloring not only to the song, but to the state and to the place from which they sing about. Thus these songs are like flowers and fragrance from the Negro life in those states—like flowers cast upon the waves of the river, and borne hither and thither by the wind—like fragrance from the flowers of the wilderness in their summer life, because there is no bitterness, no gloomy spirit in these songs.—From "America of the Fifties: Letters of Fredrika Bremer." Selected and edited by ADOLPH B. BENSON.

ΤΑ ΕΡΓΑ ΗΜΩΝ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΙ_ΛΕΓΟΥΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἄνευ ἀμφιβολίας οἱ ἀναγιγνώσκοντες καὶ ἀκροαζόμενοι δὲν εὑρίσκουν κατὰ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας ἔλλειψιν καλῆς θεωρίας καὶ διδασκαλίας ὡς πρὸς τὰ ἤθη καὶ τοὺς τρόπους τῆς ζωῆς. Ὑπάρχουν ἀναρίθμητα προγράμματα, ἄμβωνες, βιβλία, περιοδικὰ καὶ ἄλλα διανοητικὰ μέσα διὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες διαρκῶς λέγουν ὁ εἷς πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον τί νὰ πράξουν καὶ πῶς νὰ τὸ πράξουν· ἀναμφιβόλως δέ, πολλὴ ἐνθάρρυνσις δίδεται οὕτως διὰ τὴν βελτίωσιν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος. Ἀλλ' ἅμα τὸ πᾶν λεχθῇ ἢ τυπογραφηθῇ, ὅλοι ἔχομεν χρείαν νὰ ἐκφράσωμεν τὰς ἐνδομύχους ἐλπίδας καὶ ἰδανικά μας εἰς καλητέρας πράξεις· διότι ἂν καὶ πολὺ ἐγράφη καὶ ἐλέχθη περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Ἀγάπης, καὶ τῆς ἀνάγκης δι' ἀγάπην μεταξὺ ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἐθνῶν, δφείλομεν νὰ παραδεχθῶμεν, ἐν τῷ φωτὶ τοῦ ὑψηλοῦ παραδείγματος τοῦ Κυρίου, ὅτι αἱ πράξεις ἡμῶν ἀπέχουν τοῦ μέτρου τῆς οὐσίας τῆς παραινέσεως τοῦ ἀγαπητοῦ μαθητοῦ, "Τεκνία μου, μὴ ἀγαπῶμεν μὲ λόγον, μηδὲ μὲ γλῶσσαν, ἀλλὰ μὲ ἔργον καὶ ἀλήθειαν."

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ παραίνεσις, νὰ ἀγαπῶμεν "μὲ ἔργον καὶ ἀλήθειαν" εἶναι τὸ μέγα ἄγγελμα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Τοιαύτη ἀγάπη εἶναι ἡ ἀντανάκλασις τῆς τελείας Ἀγάπης· καταστρέφει δὲ τὸν φόβον, ἐξολοθρεύει τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, καὶ θεραπεύει τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς. Ἡ Ἐπιστήμη τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ διδάσκει τὴν μεγάλην ταύτην τέχνην· καὶ ἐνῷ κατ' οὐδένα τρόπον ἀπαγορεύει ἡ περιορίζει τὰς ἐκδηλώσεις γνησίου αἰσθήματος ἐν λέξει ἢ ἐν γλώσσῃ, τονίζει ἰσχυρῶς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι, ἐκτὸς ἐὰν ἡ ἐκφραζομένη λέξις συνοδεύηται μὲ ἔργα ἀγαθότητος καὶ εὐδοκίας, ἡ ἁπλῆ λέξις πιθανὸν νὰ καταστῇ ὡς κωδωνίζον κύμβαλον.

Ἀπ' ἀρχῆς μέχρι τέλους τῶν συγγραμμάτων τῆς **Mary Baker Eddy** οἱ σπουδασταὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης διαρκῶς παρακινοῦνται ἵνα ζῶσι συμφώνως μὲ τὴν ἀντίληψίν των καὶ νὰ πράττουν πᾶν ὅτι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει· διότι ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι κατ' ἐξοχὴν θρησκεία εὐδοκίας καὶ καλῶν ἔργων. Ἐπὶ τοῦ σημείου τούτου ἡ **Mrs. Eddy** γράφει ἐν **"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany"** ("Τῇ Πρώτῃ Ἐκκλησίᾳ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῇ Ἐπιστήμονι, καὶ Διάφορα," (σελ. 203): "'Ἡ ἀγαθότης καὶ φιλανθρωπία ἀρχίζουν μὲ ἐργασίαν καὶ οὐδέποτε σταματῶσι νὰ ἐργάζωνται. Πᾶν τὸ ἄξιον ὑπολογισμοῦ εἶναι ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ πράττομεν." 'Ο ἀνθρώπινος χαρακτὴρ, λοιπόν, δύναται νὰ ὑπολογισθῇ ἢ ἐκτιμηθῇ μόνον ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει ἐκείνων τὰ ὁποῖα τὸ ἄτομον πράττει, τῶν ἔργων του παρεχόντων τὴν ἀληθῆ ἰδέαν τῆς ἀξίας του, τῆς καρποφορίας του μόνον δηλούσης τὸν χαρακτῆρα του. Ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐκδηλοῦν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας ἢ ἐργασίας των προκηρύττει τὴν σκέψιν αὐτῶν· τί πράγματι κάμνουν μὲ ἐκεῖνα ποῦ ἔχουν, ἐκδηλοῖ πόσην νοημοσύνην ἢ θείαν σοφίαν ἀντανακλῶσιν.

Ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ τὰ ἔργα τῶν μελετητῶν της μεταδίδουν εἰς ὅλους τοὺς παρατηρητὰς τί οἱ μελετηταὶ οὗτοι γνωρίζουν περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀπείρου καλοῦ· καὶ καθὼς ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν, "ἐδικαιώθη ἡ σοφία ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν τέκνων αὐτῆς." Δὲν εἶναι δύσκολον, λοιπόν, νὰ ἴδῃ τις ὅτι τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν Χριστιανῶν Ἐπιστημόνων κατορθωνόμενα γνήσια καλὰ ἔργα ἐμπνέονται ὑπὸ τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς καὶ γίνονται ἐπιτυχῆ διὰ τῆς χάριτος, πίστεως, καὶ νοημοσύνης ἣν ἡ θεία αὕτη Ἀρχὴ παρέχει. Ἐν ἀληθῇ ταπεινότητι ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν· "'Αληθῶς, ἀληθῶς σᾶς λέγω, δὲν δύναται ὁ Υἱὸς νὰ πράττῃ οὐδὲν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐὰν δὲν βλέπῃ τὸν Πατέρα πράττοντα τοῦτο· ἐπειδὴ ὅσα ἐκεῖνος πράττῃ, ταῦτα καὶ ὁ Υἱὸς πράττει ὁμοίως." 'Ο Χριστιανὸς ἀκόλουθος τοῦ μεγάλου Διδασκάλου δὲν δύναται νὰ πράξῃ περισσότερον, καὶ ὀφείλει νὰ προσπαθῇ νὰ μὴ πράττῃ ὀλιγώτερον.

Καθὼς τις ἀναλογίζεται τὴν ἐπίγειον ζωὴν τοῦ μεγάλου Ὑποδείγματος καθὼς φαίνεται εἰς τὰς ἀναγραφὰς τῆς Καινῆς Διαθήκης, συναισθάνεται ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Διδάσκαλος οὗτος τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ, ἰσχυρῶς ἐπέμενεν εἰς τὸ δόγμα τῶν καλῶν ἔργων. "Οτι ἐξεδήλωσε περὶ τῆς 'Αληθείας καὶ τῆς ἀπείρου αὐτῆς δυνάμεως, ἐστερέωσεν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν διὰ τῶν ἔργων του. Ἐν ἄλλοις λόγοις, ὅτι ἐκήρυξε περὶ τῆς Παρότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀγαθότητος Αὐτοῦ, ἀπεικόνισεν εἰς τὴν θεραπείαν του τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ἀσθενείας, καὶ τοῦ θανάτου. Αἱ πράξεις του ἀπέδειξαν τὸ δόγμα του ἀληθές· καὶ ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ἀληθὲς διήρκεσε καθ' ὅλους τοὺς αἰῶνας. Τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην ἡ 'Αλήθεια ἀποκαλύπτεται διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μὲ ἔργα θεραπευτικά, ὡς λογικὰ ἐπακολουθήματα. Πλησιάζουσα τὸ τέλος τῆς θαυμασίας της ὁμιλίας τῆς ὀνομαζομένης "Χριστιανικὴ Θεραπεία" (σελ. 19) ἡ **Mrs. Eddy** ὁμιλεῖ ἐν συναφείᾳ μὲ σχόλια περὶ τῆς ἀνάγκης διὰ περισσοτέραν ἀγάπην καὶ τὴν ἀπαίτησιν διὰ πρόοδον, "'Αλλ' ἂς ἐργασθῶμεν μὲ περισσότερον ζῆλον εἰς τὸν ἀμπελῶνα Του, καὶ συμφώνως πρὸς τὸν τύπον τοῦ ὄρους, φέροντες τὸν σταυρὸν ταπεινῶς ἀνὰ τὴν τραχεῖαν ὁδόν, ἐντὸς τῆς ἐρήμου, ἐπὶ τῆς ἀποτόμου ἀνωφερείας, πρὸς τὸν οὐρανόν, κάμνοντες τοὺς λόγους ἡμῶν χρυσᾶς ἀκτῖνας εἰς τὸ ἡλιόφως τῶν πράξεών μας." Κατὰ τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον οἱ λόγοι δύνανται νὰ γίνουν ἀκτινοβόλως ὡραῖοι, φωτιζόμενοι ὑπ' ἔργων —ὑποστηριζόμενοι δι' ἀποδείξεως.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Purple Fingers

(Mountains of Wicklow)

Have you wandered in Wicklow
When the days are long in June?
Every stream has a silver voice,
Every bird sings in tune.
While the glens are a-dancing with
the fairy feet;
And the names, oh, the very names
are sweet!
Lough Dan and Lough Tay,
Twin lakes of dark Lough Bray,
And if the foxgloves ring a peal, the
fairies are the ringers,
In the Glen of the Downs, between the
peaks of the Purple Fingers.

Up on the moor where the sheep fold,
The grouse calls, the curlews cry;
Whin and broom are ablaze with gold,
Larks soar to the sky.
Then Jack o'Lantern shines in the
Wicklow mountains
And the leaping streams fling spray
like fountains.
Oh, June days in Wicklow!
Wild moors of Wicklow!
You can look out to sea, and watch
where the sunshine lingers,
High in the springing heather on the
peaks of the Purple Fingers.

Leafy is the glen, clear the river,
Brown the crest of the Featherbed;
Lakes gleam with silver, shadows
quiver,
And the sun sets red.
Black peat, and yellow gorse, and
tumbled gray walls;
(And over the wide moor the plaintive
curlew calls),
And, oh, the earth is fair!
Joy is in the scented air!
For the sun is warm, and soaring
larks are the sweetest singers
As I lie in the heather on the peaks of
the Purple Fingers.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

Lady Twilight

Our lady of the twilight,
She hath such gentle hands,
So lovely are the gifts she brings
From out the sunset-lands,
So bountiful, so merciful,
So sweet of soul is she;
And over all the world she draws
Her cloak of charity.

—ALFRED NOYES, in "Our Lady of the Twilight."

July

The linden, in the fervors of July,
Hums with a louder concert. When
the wind
Sweeps the broad forest in its summer prime,
As when some master-hand exulting
sweeps
The keys of some great organ, ye
give forth
The music of the woodland depths, a
hymn
Of gladness and of thanks.

—Bryant in "Among the Trees."

Our Deeds Really Tell

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITHOUT doubt those who read and listen find in these days no lack of good theory and instruction concerning morals and modes of living. There are unnumbered platforms, pulpits, books, magazines, and other intellectual media through which men and women are constantly telling one another what to do and how to do it; and, doubtless, much encouragement is thus given for the betterment of humanity. But after all is spoken, written, or printed, we all need to express our inner hopes and ideals in better deeds; for, although much is written and said about God as Love and the necessity for love between men and nations, we have to admit, in the light of the Master's high example, that our deeds are far from measuring up to the substance of the beloved disciple's admonition, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth."

The Christian admonition, to love "in deed and in truth," is the great message of Christian Science. Such loving is the reflection of perfect Love; and it destroys fear, annihilates sin, and heals the sick. The Science of Christianity teaches this great art; and while it in no wise prohibits or limits the declarations of genuine affection in word or in tongue, it strongly emphasizes the fact that, unless the spoken word be accompanied by deeds of kindness and good will, the mere word may become as a tinkling cymbal.

Throughout the writings of Mary Baker Eddy students of Christian Science are constantly urged to live in accordance with their understanding and to do whatever Christian Science teaches; for Christian Science is preeminently a religion of good will and good works. On this point Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 203): "Goodness and philanthropy begin with work and never stop working. All that is worth reckoning is what we do." Therefore, human character can be estimated or appraised only on the basis of what the individual does, his works conferring the true idea of his worth, his fruitage alone declaring his character. What men express in their homes or affairs proclaims their thought; what they actually do with what they have proclaims what they reflect of intelligence or divine wisdom.

In Christian Science the deeds of its students convey to all beholders what these students know of God, infinite good; and, as Jesus said, "wisdom is justified of all her children." It is not difficult, therefore, to see that the genuine good deeds accomplished by Christian Scientists are inspired by divine Principle, and are made successful through the grace, faith, and intelligence which this divine Principle supplies. In true humility Jesus said, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." The Christian follower of the great Master can do no more, and he should endeavor to do no less.

As one contemplates the earthly life of the great Exemplar, as shown in the New Testament records, he is more and more impressed with the fact that this Master of Christianity strongly urged the doctrine of good works. What he declared of Truth and its infinite power, he fixed in human consciousness by his acts. In other words, what he preached about the fatherhood of God and God's loving-kindness, he illustrated in his healing of sin, sickness, and death. His deeds proved his doctrine to be true; and because it is true, it has endured throughout the centuries. In this day Truth is being revealed through Christian Science, with healing works as the logical sequence.

Nearing the end of her wonderful sermon, entitled "Christian Healing" (p. 19), Mrs. Eddy says in connection with comments on the need for more love and the demand for progress, "But let us work more earnestly in His vineyard, and according to the model on the mount, bearing the cross meekly along the rugged way, into the wilderness, up the steep ascent, on to heaven, making our words golden rays in the sunlight of our deeds." In this way words can be made radiantly beautiful, being illumined by deeds—supported by demonstration.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

New Pictures for Old

John Ruskin did the world more good than it would be easy to estimate when he told us, seventy years ago, that we should never tolerate the presence in our houses of any single thing that we did not, for the time being, believe to be beautiful. That one sentence has been the cause, one imagines, of many a much-needed and long-postponed housecleaning. It has relegated tons of ugly furniture to the scrap heap and has played its part in the gradual simplification of our interior decorating. The miscellaneous ornaments called bric-a-brac that loaded our mantels three decades ago is now being bought up by collectors who care nothing how ugly an article may be if only it is rare. We have learned to prefer quality to quantity.

With respect to pictures, however, we still have some way to go. In most of the rooms one enters even today, unless they be inhabited by persons of exceptional refinement, the pictures are too many and they are seldom well arranged. Often they are so dull and spiritless that one cannot believe that their owners ever took keen pleasure in them, and it seems likely that they were hung where they are chiefly because it was felt that something was necessary to cover spaces on the walls. Once they were hung, were they ever looked at? One doubts it, for if they had been they would have come down long since. Even supposing that their owners once thought them beautiful, has there not been time in the twenty or thirty years they have hung there for that mistake to be discovered and corrected? Is it possible that in these two or three decades these persons have made no progress in taste whatever?

The fact seems to be that a picture which has been on one's wall for a full year is no longer seen. It is equivalent in effect to a blank space. This holds true, at any rate, for most of us, and it applies to all but one picture in the thousand. What to do, then? That year-old picture should be taken down and given a rest while some other to which we are not dully accustomed takes its place. Perhaps we may conclude that we have exhausted all the good it ever had for us, and then it may be given away. Examining it critically, we may even decide that it never had any good for us and that our selection and retention of it have not been in accord with Ruskin's advice. In that case, it should be destroyed.

The windows of one's house look out always upon the same scene, but pictures may be a sort of windows too, and these we may change at will. This month we may look out through a picture-frame into a French woodland painted by Corot, and next month we may see before us in the same place a fishing village on the coast of Norway. Does it not stand to reason that we shall see both of these places with keener enjoyment because we do not have them always before us? If one owned only these two pictures and no others one would do wisely not to hang them both in one's room at once but to alternate them, keeping one on the wall and the other in a closet awaiting its turn.

But it may be said that this practice, if carried out at all extensively, would soon run into a large expenditure. If one buys and hangs pictures chiefly for display, so that he must have none but originals, may certainly do so; but if one has pictures chiefly for the pleasure he takes in looking at them it need not. Let us remember that all pictures whatsoever are merely representations and that their value lies almost entirely therefore in what they suggest to us. Now, this being so, it follows that the æsthetic and the monetary value of a picture are entirely different things. Even a picture torn from a newspaper may have for us as much charm us an original Titian if it suits our mood and stirs our memories. In the eyes of a true artist, photographs of great buildings or statues or paintings are almost as lovely as the things themselves. There is no one, therefore, who need keep worn-out pictures before him as a measure of economy.

Th scenes and the faces that we keep about us on our walls should express what we are, and they will do this if we follow Ruskin's wise injunction and never permit the presence there of anything which we no longer consider beautiful. Year by year, even month by month, our pictures should change as we do. There is no reason why they should not constantly change for the better.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth $3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper. 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper.... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, black or blue, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de luxe, blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 8.50
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper 8.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper 11.50

FOR THE BLIND
In Revised Braille Grade One and a Half
Five Volumes $12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth..... 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco... 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth $3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth..... 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco.. 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

TRADING MORE ACTIVE WITH BETTER TONE

Bull Operators Take on More Courage—Advances Are Numerous

NEW YORK (AP)—Professional operators appeared to be toying more seriously with the idea of anticipating the expected autumn upturn in business by taking a bull position in stocks today, giving the new week in the market a cheerful aspect, in sharp contrast to the blue Monday of a week ago.

Efforts to bid up prices were hampered by profit taking by cautious traders who brought around the bottom of the recent decline, but selling was absorbed in good style, and the list as a whole made fair progress.

The business and trade reports of the week-end provided few if any definite clues to the business trend, but last week's rally, resulting from a patently oversold position, apparently provided adequate encouragement.

Commission house advices were more bullish than for many weeks, but market letter writers were inclined to cover their tracks with qualifications. A few well-known bull operators were said definitely to be in the swim again.

Whether they would be able at attract any public following, after the sad results of previous efforts to discount business recovery, was regarded with considerable uncertainty. One large statistical service advised customers that while further drastic declines now seem unlikely, the situation did not justify reaching for stocks on advances.

Traders are still inclined to look for guidance to the commodity markets, and renewed bullishness seems to be predicated on the theory that commodities are at least scraping bottom. Wheat began the week firmly, which was encouraging.

Business News Encouraging .

Business new was fairly encouraging today. American Telephone reported first half earnings of $5.71 a share contrasted with $6.15 on a smaller capitalization in the like period of last year. Great Atlantic & Pacific reported a gain in June sales of more than 8 per cent over June, 1929. Week-end trade analyses indicate abnormally low retail stocks, good collections and the beginnings of inquiry for fall goods at wholesale.

The new week began with credit again plentiful, which was reassuring, indicating that Friday's ease was not merely in reflection of the placing of funds for the week-end. Call loans renewed at 2½, but later the rate was reduced to 2.

Among the high-priced and more volatile issues, Case, Columbian Carbon, Allied Chemical, Worthington Pump and Atchison gained 4 to 8 points or more. Active pool favorites appeared to be Radio Keith and Vanadium, which rose about 3 and 4 points, and board room gossip linked rather hectic trading in these issues to two prominent operators.

Shares gaining 2 to 3 points included North American, Air Reduction, Union Pacific, Best, United Aircraft, Eastman, du Pont, Gillette and Byers.

Such stocks as U. S. Steel American Telephone and General Electric sold up only moderately.

The gains were extended moderately in the late trading when amusement shares and a few motor accessory stocks showed increased activity.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum extended its advance to more than 3 points, while Electric Auto-Lite rose 4 points net higher. National Steel moved to a new high for the year.

The close was firm. Sales approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Bond Trading Sluggish

Dull trading marked the opening of a new week's activity in the listed bond market, and the sluggishness of price movement was in marked contrast with the strength displayed last week. It was tinged with some irregularity, but best-grade issues were steady to firm for the most part.

A thin market developed in prime railroad bonds, whose strong climb provided the leadership for the forward step taken by fixed income-bearing securities on the New York Stock Exchange last week. There was some profit taking, but prices of the group were generally steady with little inclination to rise in evidence. While lien issues idled, interest centered principally in convertible issues, which were in demand at higher prices as equity issues for which they are exchangeable made a good showing on the big board.

The volume of trading was about on a par with the quiet session of Saturday.

Heavy trading developed in Atchison convertible 4½s which were pushed up more than a point, and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul adjustment 5s, and Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s showed rising tendencies to a lesser degree.

Among investment issues Baltimore & Ohio 1st 5s sold near the year's top, and thin trading in Erie general 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Grand Trunk Canada 6s, Wabash 4½s and Western Maryland 4s held these bonds on an upward course.

Canadian National Railway 4½s, Chesapeake Corporation 5s, Rock Island 4s, Great Northern 7s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, were among the more active bonds and were virtually unchanged.

A mixed movement took place in utility issues, with Consolidated Gas 5½s, and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, easing on few sales, while American Telephone 5s, and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s held firm.

The foreign list held firm, and Chilean 6s, Japan 5½s, Italy 7s, were active and showed good fractional gains. South American issues were dull and irregular.

United States Governments were neglected.

STRAUS INVESTING INCOME UP

S. W. Straus Investing Corporation reports net income for the first six months of 1930 of $670,080 compared with 608,024 for the previous half year and with $361,068 for the six months February to July, 1929—the first six months in which the company was in operation. Net available for common stock after the preferred dividend of $300,000 and provision for federal income tax and management fees was $237,582.

COOPER-BESSEMER PROSPERING

NEW YORK—The Cooper-Bessemer Corp., of Mt. Vernon, O., manufacturer of gas and oil engines and compressors, reported for the six months ended June 30, 1930, gross orders, including those of its subsidiary, the Chapman-Stein Co., of $6,652,635, an increase of 16.8 per cent over orders of $5,698,591 for the like period last year. Unfilled orders on hand July 1 amounted to $4,225,569, compared with $2,323,649 July 1 last year.

FASHION PARK ASSOCIATES

Net sales of Fashion Park Associates, Inc., for June were $1,629,211 after elimination of sales between companies reporting, and do not include sales of those companies controlled but not entirely owned.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 14	July 12
42⅛	22		Abitibi	300	26	25	26	..
373/8	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	700	26⅝	25¼	25⅞	25⅝
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
23¼	8	..	Adv-Murely	200	10	10	10	70
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
1⅝	½	..	Ahumanda	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1563/8	103¼	3t	Air Reduc	1400	116½	112½	116½	113¾
36	16	2½g	Airway, El	200	19½	18½	19½	186
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	200	1¾	1⅝	1¼	..
9⅛	1½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	3400	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	23⅝
96¼	84⅞	5½	Allegh pf xw	200	96½	96⅛	69⅛	..
93¼	93¼	..	Allegh ww xl	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	..
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	700	171	263	271	262
68	48½	3	Allis-Chal	700	57⅛	56⅜	57	56
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	23⅞	23	23⅞	23
104¾	43⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	100	5	5	5	..
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
97⅜	68	2t§	Am Bk Note	200	76	73	76	..
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	1400	33⅝	32⅛	33⅝	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	200	42	41¾	42	41½
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	1200	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15
80⅜	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	70⅜	70⅜	70⅝	70
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	70	126½	123¼	126½	123
82⅛	42	6	Am Car & F	200	50	49⅞	49½	50
116	95	7	Am Car pf	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
69⅞	38	..	Am Chain	400	53½	48½	53½	45¾
51¾	36⅝	2t	Am Chicle	200	44⅞	43	44⅞	43¾
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	400	12⅞	10⅞	12⅞	11
30⅞	15	2	Am En Til	400	19¾	18½	19¾	..
89½	33⅛	..	Am European	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
101⅜	56¼	..	Am & FPw	1100	70½	65⅝	69c	65¾
111½	106⅞	7	Am & FP T	100	107	107	107	..
33⅜	19⅞	2	Am Hawail	200	26¾	23½	26¾	26
41⅞	31	3t	Am Ice	300	35	35	35	..
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	1400	35¾	34⅜	35½	34¾
105	44	8	Am Loco	100	48	48	48	48
14½	9½	..	Am Mach & Met	200	11¾	11¼	11¼	10⅞
119⅜	72¾	1§	Am Pw & Lt	700	86	82	85½	84
88¾	80	5	Am P & L pf st	200	84½	84¼	84½	..
39⅜	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1400	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	25½
145	126	7	Am Radiat pf	30	145	145	145	..
37	15	..	Am Remub	400	20	19	20	18¾
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	400	55⅜	53½	55⅜	53⅜
67¾	52⅛	5	Am Saf Raz	300	60	58⅞	60	..
26½	7½	2	Am Seating	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
54⅝	46⅞	8	Am Ship Bl	20	50	50	50	50
79⅛	53	4	Am Smelt	1200	64	62⅛	63¾	63
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Sti Fnd	100	38½	38½	38½	38¼
55½	42½	2§	Am Stores	100	44	44	44	..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	200	52⅞	52	52½	52⅛
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	140	24	22⅜	24	22
274⅞	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	1200	211¾	209¾	212	210
22⅜	6	..	Am T&T rts	2800	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	800	93¼	91	93	92
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	6	6	6	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	100	8	8	8	..
81½	44⅜	3½	Anaconda	300	49⅞	48⅝	49⅝	49⅜
51⅜	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	700	42¾	41	42¾	40⅝
115⅛	102	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	102	102	102	..
29¼	18⅛	2	Arch Dan	300	20	21½	22	21½
83⅞	74⅛	7	Armour D pf	200	80½	80½	80½	..
8⅝	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	300	5¼	5	5¼	..
4¾	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	200	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	..
46⅛	21½	..	Asso Apparel	200	35	34	34⅝	..
50⅛	28	2½	Asso Dry G	500	37½	36½	37⅜	..
95⅛	85	6	Assoc DG 1pf	200	90	90	90	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	1000	225⅜	221¼	225	221
51⅞	30⅛	1t	Atl Refin	1400	37⅜	36	37	36½
106	62	4t	Atlas Pwd	600	71⅛	70	71	..
37	25½	1	Atlas Stores	1000	30⅛	28¾	29⅝	29¼
263¾	91	4t	Auburn Auto	1200	114½	109⅛	114½	110¾
63	37	3	Auto Strop A	1200	61⅞	60	61¾	61
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	400	5¼	5	5⅛	5

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1300	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	24⅜
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	105¾	104¾	105⅜	104¾
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	1300	107½	105¼	107⅝	105
84½	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	80⅜	80⅝	80⅝	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	71½	71½	71½	..
34	20½	2t	Barnsdall A	600	22½	22	22½	22⅞
92	67¼	2	Beatrice	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
70⅛	49⅜	3§	Beechnut	600	52	51	52	51
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	1100	31¾	31	31⅜	30⅝
56¼	31⅜	2	Best & Co	1600	46¼	42⅜	46	42½
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	2200	85¾	82½	85⅛	82⅝
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	124¼	124¼	124¼	..
69	28¼	3t	Bohn Alum	600	34⅝	32⅞	34⅝	..
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	4400	80⅝	79½	79⅜	79½
50½	2⅞	3	Borg Warner	2000	28¾	28¼	28¾	28⅝
5	3	..	Bot M A pf	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	..
24⅛	13½	..	Briggs	800	19⅝	18¾	19¼	18¾
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	500	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	..
78⅜	58⅝	4	Bkyn Man T	400	64⅞	64	64⅞	64½
94	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	92	92	92	..
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	400	131	128¼	131	128
42	37½	3	Brown Shoe	200	39	38	39	..
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	500	8½	7⅞	8½	7⅜
31⅞	19¼	1	Bucyrus	100	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝	23
43	33¼	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	37	37	37	38½
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	700	8¾	8	8¾	8⅝
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	2500	35⅞	33⅜	35⅜	33¼
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1200	29⅜	27¼	29	..
100	89½	7	Burns Br pf	10	96	96	96	..
51⅞	29¼	..	Burroughs	1100	33⅞	31⅛	33	31¼
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	2½	2½	2½	..
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	1900	75⅞	73	75	72⅞

—C—

77½	62	4	Calif Pack	100	62½	62	63½	63
30	17	2	Campbell	200	18	18	18	..
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	200	54	54	54	..
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	500	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
75⅞	56	5	Canada Dry	400	64	63¼	64	63¾
226¾	184½	10	Can Pac	1300	18	8 187	187	187
52¼	45⅜	..	Can Pac n wi	1300	47	46⅝	47	..
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	22	22	22	21¾
28¾	13	..	Capital Adm	100	16	16	16	..
89	88	4	Caro C&O	150	91	91	917	..
262¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	1600	186⅞	179	186⅞	179¾
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	300	60½	59½	60	59¾
60	9	..	Celotex	1300	12½	12	12	11½
20	18⅞	..	Celenese Corp	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
30½	23⅞	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	24	24	24	24
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	100	49½	49½	49½	49¼
15⅞	5⅛	..	Cert-Teed	100	9	9	9	8¼
45⅛	20	4	Cert-Teed pf	1400	26¼	25	25⅞	..
87⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	1900	26⅜	24½	25⅜	24
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1200	63	62	63	62
213⅜	181¼	..	Ches Ohio rts	1700	22⅛	21½	21¾	22
241¼	171	10	Ches & Ohio	1400	188¾	188	188½	186¾
108⅜	41½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	5	4¾	4¾	5⅛
53½	33	..	Chi & E I pf	200	35	34¾	35	34¾
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	36⅜	35½	36⅜	35½
26⅞	12½	..	Chi Mil&StP	1100	15½	15¼	15½	15½
46½	20½	..	Chi M&StP pf	800	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	25¼
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	1300	73½	73½	73½	73½
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	400	19¾	17¾	19⅜	..
55¾	4	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	45	45	45	..
125⅛	95	..	Chi RI	100	105	105	105	105
67⅜	49½	2.40	Childs	1300	53⅜	53¼	53½	53
43	24	3	Chrysler	6600	29⅛	28¾	29	29
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	400	40	39¾	39¾	39⅜
13½	5⅜	½	City Stores	500	6⅝	6¼	6½	6¼
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	176¾	176¾	176¾	175⅞
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	100	53½	53½	53½	..
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	1300	21⅜	21	21⅜	..
100½	97	6	Col Palm Pe	100	99	99	99	..
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1200	51⅜	47¾	50½	48
80	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	60	85	85	85	85
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	12500	66¾	64¾	66¾	65
199	108	5t	Col Carbon	4400	140	132	138	132¼
37⅜	15⅞	.87	Col Graph	3700	17⅞	17⅛	17¾	17½
49¾	23⅞	..	Com Cred	400	26	23½	25⅞	..
53	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	200	34	32½	33½	..
100	89	6½	Com I 6½%	500	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	3600	25¼	23½	25⅛	23⅜
20¼	12⅝	.60	Comwlth So	5100	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
101¾	99	..	Commwlth So pf	200	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	200	12½	12¼	12⅝	12
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	300	19¾	19½	19½	19½
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..
136¼	96⅝	4	Con Gas	9000	111⅞	109½	111¼	109½
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	103
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	65	65	65	56
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	400	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	900	26½	23⅜	25½	25⅜
7	3⅞	..	Cont Bak B	200	4	3⅞	4	4
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	200	78	77½	78	76½
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1400	59½	58¾	59⅜	58¼
37⅜	16⅛	3	Cont Dia Fib	100	19⅛	19	19½	..
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Ins	200	57	56	57	..
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
30½	18⅞	..	Cont Oil	3800	21	20⅜	20⅞	20⅛
40⅝	20	1	Cont Shares	1200	25½	25	25½	24⅞
113⅜	87½	3t	Corn Prod	1800	96½	95	96½	96⅜
355⅜	291⅛	2t	Cream of Wh	400	30	29½	29½	30
22	10¼	..	Crosley	100	12½	12½	12½	..
93⅜	70½	5t	Crucible	400	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞	79
117	104	7	Crucible pf	70	109	109	109	..
10½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
70	61	6	Cuba R'y pf	..	62⅞	62¾	62⅞	..
9	5	..	Cub Am S	100	5	5	5	..
48	38⅞	4	Cudahy	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	20000	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
10¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	3000	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	62	61⅞	62	60¼

—D—

43⅜	24⅝	..	Davison	3200	29⅛	27	28½	..
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	24	24	24	..
181	146	9	Del & Hud	100	161	161	161	..
135	110¼	6§	Del Lac&W	100	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	700	60½	60½	60½	60
42⅜	23¾	2.40t	Devoe & R A	100	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	..
9⅝	6⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
145¼	96¾	4t	Dupont	13700	106¾	103	106¾	102¾
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	116¼	116¼	116¼	..
1¾	½	..	Dupont rts	62000	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
103½	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	102	102	102	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	5t	East Kodak	4200	208¾	204⅝	207½	204
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	2900	26¾	24⅛	26	24
10⅞	5	..	Eitington	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	10000	68¾	63	68⅜	63¾
103½	43¼	1	Elec P&L	33300	72⅜	69⅝	72¼	69⅞
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	600	108¾	108½	108¼	..
79¼	61½	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	65
66	39½	2.40	Eng P S	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
107⅛	95	7	Eng P S 5pf	..	97½	95	97½	..
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Blg	100	45½	45½	45½	45¾
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	600	42¾	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛
67⅝	53½	4	Erie 1 pf	500	58	58	58	..
62⅛	52	4	Erie 2 pf	200	54	54	54	..
43⅝	10⅝	1	Eureka Vac	500	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	12½
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	..	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞

—F—

50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	100	38½	38	38½	38½
27¼	16	2½	Fashion Pk	300	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
38	25	..	Fed Dept St	400	31	29	31	28
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	8	8	8	..
43	30	2.80	Fed Wat Svc	400	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	..
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	100	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅜
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	1800	54¾	53¾	54	53
5½	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	700	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	90	7¼	7	7¼	7
21¾	6½	..	Fisk 1pf cv	30	98	98	98	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	10500	86¼	83¼	86½	73¼
50	23½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	800	33¾	33	33	33¾
28¾	11⅜	½	Foundation	100	14	13½	14	..
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	31100	44¾	41¾	44¾	41¾
18	18	..	Fox rts	500	18	18	18	..
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	400	43	41⅛	43	42

—G—

11¾	5⅛	..	Gabriel A	600	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10
80	67	5	Gamewell	100	68	68	68	..
7¾	7⅛	..	Gardner M	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
16½	7	..	Gen Ab Inv	300	9	8	8	..
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	2800	85⅞	84⅜	85⅝	84¾
71⅛	38⅜	4	Gen Aspholt	2700	46	44½	46	43
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	800	23⅛	22½	23⅛	23⅝
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	100	14	14	14	..
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	40	40	40	..
101	98	6	Gen Stl C pt	..	100	99	100	..
95⅞	60¼	1.60	Gen Elec	45900	72	69⅞	72	70⅛
117⅜	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	117⅜	113¾	113¾	..
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	11200	57	56⅛	56½	56¼
106⅛	78	4	Gen G & F cv pf	100	81¾	80⅛	80⅛	..
18⅝	8	.30	Gen G&E A	700	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
59⅜	40⅛	3§	Gen Mills	..	44½	44	44	44⅝
96⅛	92⅝	5	Gen Mots pt	1500	93½	93¼	93⅜	93⅛
54¼	37½	3t	Gen Motors	31400	43¾	42½	43⅞	42¼
131½	117½	8	Gen Mot 7%	700	125¾	125⅝	125½	125¼

—H—

34½	26	1½	Hack Wt	400	32⅝	30⅞	32⅝	30⅞
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	2200	16⅞	15¾	16⅞	..
105	99	6	Hamilton W pf	20	105	105	105	..
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	..	91	91	91	90¼
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	1000	13⅞	12¾	13	..
17¾	6⅝	..	Hayes Body	200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅜
85	60	3t	Hercules P	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	1200	98¾	97¼	98½	98½
25¼	12	..	Hoe & Co	100	15	15	15	..
29	17⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	200	11	11	11⅜	10⅞
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	14000	83	78½	83	78¾
63¾	49	..	Household F pf	100	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	..
41⅞	25⅛	4t	Howe Sound	300	29	28½	29	..
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	47
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	800	33⅜	32⅝	33	32⅞
26⅜	13	2t	Hupp Motors	200	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅜

—I—

136¼	113¼	7	Ill Lentral	200	116⅛	116	116½	115¼
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	300	22⅜	22	22⅝	22
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	9600	12⅜	12	12⅝

STEEL TRADE'S OPERATIONS AT SUMMER LEVEL

Industry at 56 P. C. of Capacity—Lull in Structural Demand—Prices Ease

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The steel industry is working at about 56 per cent of capacity, which is some improvement over the operations of Independence Day week.

However, this level is considerably below levels at this time in 1929 and 1928. At the moment there are no prospects that the pace will be quickened materially.

The United States Steel Corporation, because of its diversified lines of products, is doubtless faring better than the independent companies. Thus, during Fourth of July week independents were either shutdown all week or working up to 20 per cent of capacity, whereas the leading maker was gaited at 55 per cent.

The unfilled tonnage statement of the Steel Corporation was quite favorable. The decline of less than 100,000 tons in unfilled orders was not bad for this time of year. The decline the preceding month had been nearly 300,000 tons. Orders on the books of the chief producer are smallest since September, 1929.

Lull in Structural Demand

A sudden shrinkage in demand has come from consumers of fabricated structural steel, which heretofore had been one of the best lines. Awards for the week were no better than 15,000 tons, while new inquiry was no more than this. However, the fabricators are confident that this is merely a temporary lull.

Structural steel orders in the New York metropolitan district in June came to 43,943 tons, according to the Structural Steel Board of Trade, which compares with 58,431 tons in May and with 47,299 tons in June of last year.

After all, the steel trade in 1930 does not compare so badly with that for the similar half of 1928, a normal year. Pig iron production this first half has been only 1½ per cent less.

Orders for freight cars for the first half of 1930 have amounted to 32,604 units compared with 28,334 units in the like period of 1928. However, by comparison with the first period of 1929 the freight car comparison suffers, since 62,816 units were placed then.

Ingot Production Lower

During the last week the American Iron and Steel Institute announced the production of steel ingots for June. These came to 137,610 tons daily, compared with 149,066 tons daily in May and 196,118 tons in June, 1929. The drop for the month was about 5½ per cent. Production of ingots for the first half year was 23,793,199 tons, compared with 29,036,274 tons in the corresponding half of last year. Production last month was the lowest since last December.

Steel prices continue to yield, but in a gradual and orderly fashion, contrasting with some of the drastic declines among other metals and commodities. Thus, zinc prices have fallen to lowest levels since 1907, while sugar prices have sunk to bottom levels in the recorded history of the sugar trade.

The most noteworthy recent declines in steel prices have been at the warehouses, where a markdown of $4 to $5 a ton took place early this month. This change was made in one step to keep pace with a more gradual fall of steel prices at the mills.

Pig Iron Quiet

It is an interesting observation that at this time of depression in steel more than the usual number of announcements have been made of mill expansions among steel plants, costing altogether many hundreds of millions of dollars, thus showing confidence in the future.

May iron and steel export and import figures were announced last week. Exports at 196,120 tons were 12,520 tons less than in April. Imports were 52,297 tons, or only 353 tons less than for the preceding month. Among the exports there was hardly a trend, no one item changing enough in volume to be worthy of note. Exports to Canada, our leading outlet, increased because of larger shipments of scrap iron and steel.

The pig iron markets have been quiet, yet far from stagnant. New York reports more business than other producing or selling centers. Here some good pieces of business have appeared such as 2000 tons for the Thatcher Furnace Company, Garwood, N. J., 750 tons for the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, a few hundred tons for the General Electric Company and 400 tons for the Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Company.

Reinforcing Bars Active

In the middle West recent reductions in prices have not stimulated sales, The largest business recorded there involved 1500 tons of iron bought by an automobile manufacturer in northern Indiana. In the East foundry operations do not average over 40 per cent of capacity.

Business in concrete reinforcing bars is active. A sewer system at Louisville, Ky., will consume 5000 tons, one of the largest projects requiring this steel product to appear this year. Sales of reinforcing bars are averaging about 6000 tons weekly, which is normal for this time of year.

Price weakness is still the characteristic of the major metals. All copper producers dropped to 11½c a pound, whereas previously only the custom smelters would sell so low. Moreover, the export price was reduced to 11.80c a pound, c. i. f. European ports, the lowest in the history of Copper Exporters, Inc.

The price of tin dipped to 29½c, though improved somewhat later in the week. A few sales of zinc were made at 4.05c, East St. Louis, bottom since 1907, though the general market did not dip below 4.10c, closing the week at 4.15c.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

June and six months sales of the chain systems compare:

JOHN R. THOMPSON CO. SALES

	1930	1929	Dec.%
June	$1,224,685	$1,312,911	6.7
Six months	7,601,989	7,857,617	3.2

LUDWIG, BAUMANN & CO.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
June sales	$653,217	$727,789	*10.2
12 months	11,751,558	11,238,347	4.5

*Decrease.

GOODRICH TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

KITCHENER, Ont.—A major part of the export business of Goodrich Tire & Rubber Company will be transferred from the company's New York plant to the Kitchener plant, it was announced here by President Few, who has been conferring with the manager of the local Goodrich plant.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5*s '43	99½	99½
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	64¾	64¾
Alleghany 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Alleghany 5s '49	99¼	99¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	104⅞	104¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	96½	96½
Am Pow 5s	88¼	88
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	161	160
Am T & T col 5s '46	105¾	105½
Am T & T col 5s '65	106	105¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅝	105⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108	108
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90½	90¼
Armour & Co 5*s '43	81¾	81⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅝	96⅝
AAtch T&SF 4½s	132	130½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 1t 4s '48	95⅝	95½
B&O 4½s '33	100¼	100¼
B&O cv 4½s	101½	101¼
Belding Hem 6s '36	77	77
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108½	108½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅛	101
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97½	97½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96¾	96¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96¼	96
Can Nat Ry July 5s	103⅞	103⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅝	110⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¾	88¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100	100
Cen Dist Tel 5s	104½	104½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	45	45
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94¾	94¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅜	100⅜
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71¼	71
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	56¾	56
Chi M CtP&Pac 5s '75	88¾	88¾
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98	98
Chi & Nw 4¼s '87	99½	99½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98	98
Chi RI&P 4½ cv '34	99¼	99¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90	89¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100¼	100¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	99⅞	99⅞
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105½	105½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	99½	99½
Colonial Oil 6s	61	61
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¼	102¼
Colum Pow 4½s	95	95
Con Gas 5½s '45	107¼	107¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Cown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod A	16¼	16
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	74	73⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104¼	104¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102	101
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93	93
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	92½	92½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105½	105½
Detroit Ed '62s	106½	106½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91½	91½
Dold Packing 6s '42	64	64
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Edith Roch 6s	102	102
Erie 5s '67	93½	93½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	67	63
Fla East Coast 5s '74	44½	44¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102
Gen Theater 6s	96	96
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93	93
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¾	105¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110¾
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	99¾	99¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98¾	98¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	79¾	79½
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	63	63
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64	63
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	100½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111	110½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103⅜	103⅜
L'Autaro 6s '54	82	81½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	115	115
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99
L&N rfg 4½s 'C 2003	100	100
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	46½	46½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94½	94½
McCrory 5½s '41	98¼	98¼
Mil El Ry && Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78½	78½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100½	100½
Murray Body 6½s '34	99	98½
Nam Gas & Elec 5s '52	99½	99½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97¾	97¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82¼	82¼
NYC&H&R rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¼	101
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	107⅝
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100¼	100¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅝	101⅜
NY Chi & StL '32s	102¼	102¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93¾	93⅞
NY Ry inc 6s '65	4	4
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107¼	107¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅛	102⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98⅜	98⅜
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	92¾	92¾
Ohio Ben Gas 6s '41	60	60
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104	103½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¾	101⅜
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100	100
Penn R R D 4½s	96¾	96⅞
Penn R 4¾s '63	101	101
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	96⅞	96⅞
Penn R R 5s '64	104¼	104¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅜	109⅜
Pere Marq 4½s	90	90
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅜	100¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	109¼	109¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92½	92¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98⅛	98
Read rfg 4½s '97	99⅝	99⅜
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94⅝	94⅜
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99¼	99¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	92⅞	92⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	102⅜	102⅜
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94	94
Seabd A L con 6s '45	46	43¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	47⅞	47
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	95¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101½	101½
Sinclair Pr Oil col 7s '37	103¾	103⅜
Sinclair Pipe L & F 5s '42	98¾	98¾
Skelly Oil 5½s'39	101⅜	101⅜
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104¼	104¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104¾	104¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94⅞	94½
So Pac 4½s '68	97¾	97¾
So Pac Oregon As '46s '77	98¾	98½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¼	90¼
So Ry con 5s '94	110½	110½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	123½
Stand Millings 5½s '45	103	103
Stand Oil NY in 1½s '51	99	99
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80½	80½
Tenn Elec Pow 6s '47	107	106½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	103¾	103⅝
Tol & P 5s o	102¼	102¼
Tol La Div 5s	100½	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s '31	100	100
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	68	68
U S Rubber 7½s '30	99⅞	99⅞
U S Steelwork 6½s A '51	91½	91½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101½	100¾
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	44	44
Va Ry 5s '62	105½	105½
Wabash 3½s Om div '41	85¾	85¾
Wabash 4½s '78	104¼	104¼
Wabash 5s B '76	100¾	100¾
Wabash 5½s '75	104	104
Warner Bros 6s	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅞	103⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	84¾	84½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	99	99
Western Un 5s '60	104	104
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91¾	91¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¾	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 14	Last July 12
1st 4¼s '47	102.	102.8	102.	102.6	102.6
4th 4¼s '38	102.31	102.	102.	102.30	....
US 3½s '43	101.23	101.31	101.23	101.31	....
US 4s '54	108.20	108.21	108.20	108.21	....

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 2d 7s '57	73	73
Antwerp 5s '58	98	97¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅞	98⅞
Australia 4½s '57	78½	78
Australia 5s '55	87⅜	87
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	97⅛	97⅛
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	87¾	87¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	103⅞	103¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94⅞	94⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113½	113⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109	109
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	89¾	89¾
Berlin 6½s '50	95¾	95¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	90½	90½
Berlin Elec 6½s 51	91⅝	91⅝
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	96	96
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	72	71⅞
Bolivia (ep) 8s '47	88¼	88
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	77⅛	77
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	77½	77½
Brazil 7s	89½	89⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101	100⅝
Brazil (US) 6½s '27	78	77
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	86¼	86
Can (Dom) 6½s '36	101	101
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97½	97½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½	89½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chile (Rep) ct '63	89½	89½
Chilean Loan 7s	94½	94¼
Cologne (City) 6s	61	61
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76	76
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92½	92½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	86	86
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	93½	93½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	72	71¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93½	93⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100⅝	100⅝
Dresden 7s '45	100¼	100
Finland 5½s '58	86½	86
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98	98
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123⅛	123⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84⅝	84⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84⅝	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	108	108
Germ 5½s rts	89	89
Germ G E 7s '45	106⅛	106⅛
Greek 6s '68	85⅞	85⅞
Hamburg 6s '46	97¼	97¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	99	99
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	96
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅛	99
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93	92½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅞	704¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	91¾	91½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99	99
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¼	91¼
Minas 6½s '59 ct	74	74
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100¼	100¼
Norway Bank 5s '67 ct	97⅝	97⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	99½	99½
Norway (King) 6s '44	106	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	102⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97⅝	97⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102⅝	102½
Oslo G & E 5s '63	92⅜	92⅝
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102⅝	102⅝
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '53	104¼	104¼
Peru 6s '60	71¾	71¼
Peru 6s '61	71¾	71¾
Peru 7s '59	93	93
Prov Sile 7s	72½	72½
Poland 8s '40	75	75
Poland 7s '47	84½	84⅛
Poland 8s '50	95	94⅜
PPoland 6½s	105	104⅞
Rhine West '53 ww	89½	89½
oRima Steel Corp 7s '55	102½	102⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	75½	75
Rih Pan '61	90½	89¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	77¾	77¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91¼
Sao Pauli (Bz) 7s '56	90¼	89½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	99¾	99¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	69	68¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	100½	100½
Tokio (City) 5½s '50	94½	93¼
Saxon State 7s '45	99¾	99¾
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	95⅝	95½
Siemens 7s '35	103	103
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¼	99¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91½	91¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87⅝	87
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	72	72
Tyrol 7½s '55	97⅜	97⅜
Unterelbe 6s '53	85	85
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅛	96
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	108½	108½
Vienna 6s '52	87¼	87¼
Warsaw 7s '58	75½	75½

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is, therefore, placed at 100. Average for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Purchasing power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100 0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.9
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—January	93.3	107.2
February	92.7	107.9
March	90.8	110.2
April	90.6	110.4
May	88.6	112.8
June	86.4	115.7
July, week ended July 4	85.6	116.8
July, week ended July 11	84.5	118.4

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	July 12	Last July 11
100 Acme Steel	54	54	54	54
50 Allied Motor	10½	10½	10½	10¾
135 Assoc T & T	66	66	66	67
600 As Tel Util	22½	22	22½	22
350 Brown Fence	23	23	23	22½
200 Cent P Serv A	28¾	28½	28¾	28½
150 Cent & SW Util	21⅝	21½	21½	21½
100 Chi City pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
1750 Chicago Corp	11½	11	11	11⅛
100 Chi Corp pf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½
50 Common Edison	285	284¾	285	285
50 Consumers Co	4½	4½	4½	4½
650 Cord Corp	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
950 El House Ut	41¾	41⅜	41¾	42
300 Gen Theat Eq	32½	32	32½	32
2900 Inland Util	23¾	22¾	23¾	23¼
3200 Insull Ut Inv	57½	56¼	57½	56⅞
100 Kalamazoo Stove	54	54	54	54
100 Keystone Steel	13	13	13	12¾
100 Liby McNeil	15	14½	15	14¾
50 Manh Dearborn	30	30	30	30⅞
200 Mer & Mfr "A"	28	28	28	28
13500 Mid Utilities	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	28
150 No Am Cem	47	45¾	45¾	46
50 Polymet Mfg	8½	8½	8½	8½
100 Seab Ut Shares	6	6	6	6
250 Stenite Radio	1½	1½	1½	1½
350 Swift & Co	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28⅞
50 Swift Int'l	34½	34	34½	34½
50 US Gypsum	45½	45½	45½	46
150 US Radio	22	21½	22	21½
100 Utah Radio	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
200 Util & Ind	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
100 Ut & Ind pf	23	23	23	26
200 Vortex Mfg	23½	23¾	23⅞	24

Stock sales 64,800.

"A. & P." SALES INCREASE

NEW YORK—An increase of 8.12 per cent in dollar sales for the four weeks of June, 1930, over the like period last year was shown in figures announced by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. Actual sales for the 1930 four weeks' period were $82,882,433, as compared with $76,653,166 for 1929, or a dollar sales increase of $6,229,267. Tonnage figures for the same period showed an increase of 15.23 per cent over the 1929 total, indicative of a continued lower trend in prices.

ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE

NEW YORK—Engineers Public Service Corporation reports electrical output of 175,319,000 kilowatt houwrs for June, the largest output for any month in the history of the company and an increase of 10 per cent over the ccorresponding month last year. Output for the first six months this year was 990,634,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 8.5 per cent over the output for the like period of 1929.

LANCASHIRE MILLS SITUATION

LONDON—Lancashire Cotton Spinners & Manufacturers Association states that, despite recommendations of the committee, every endeavor should be made to reduce costs of production. Weavers Amalgamation has notified mills that are working the eight-loom system that they must discontinue the practice as of July 12. Previously weavers promised cooperation in any efforts to remove the obstacles to prosperity and trade.

OPENS LOS ANGELES OFFICE

LOS ANGELES—William B. Holt, for the last five years associated with the Pacific Company and its predecessor, the Elliott-Horne Company, has opened an office in the Corporation Building, Los Angeles, to conduct a street improvement bond brokerage business.

DWIGHT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Comparison of balance sheets of Dwight Manufacturing Company indicates that for the year ended May 31, 1930, operations resulted in a loss of $825,883, compared with loss of $259,115 in the previous year and $2891 in the 1928 fiscal period.

CALIFORNIA PACKING FINANCING

SAN FRANCISCO—California Packing Co. will soon offer publicly 10-year 5 per cent debentures, convertible into common stock at about $75 a share. Amount of the issue will approximate $15,000,000. Proceeds will furnish additional working capital.

COOK COUNTY TO SELL BONDS

CHICAGO—Cook County commissioners have authorized the printing and advertising of two Strawn relief bond issues, amounting to $2,500,000 and $6,500,000, respectively, proceeds of the $2,500,000 issue will be used for deficiency payments. The $6,500,000 issue will place the county on a cash basis.

CEMENT STATISTICS

WASHINGTON—The Portland cement industry in June produced 17,237,000 barrels, an increase of 2.8 per cent over June, 1929, shipped 18,780,000 barrels, a 0.9 per cent decline, and had in stock 2,348,000 barrels, an increase of 6.7per cent, according to the Department of Commerce.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS GAIN

LONDON—Crude rubber stocks on July 12 totaled 80,501 tons, an increase of 441 tons over the preceding week:

A Window in Wall Street

COPPER METAL SITUATION

Primary producers of copper metal are addressing themselves with probably greater earnestness than ever before to the problem of supply and demand. It is considered imperative that mine output beb drastically curtailed for many months to come in order to keep production down to the requirements of consumers, if the industry is to be saved from further depression and low prices. Overproduction has been a serious handicap to copper prosperity for a long time. For quite a period the "large producers, under agreement, kept production down and the price up. The independents, or smaller producers, benefited by this, selling their metal at the top figures and not curtailing production to any marked extent. Oversupply resulted, the price broke from 18 cents a pound to 11½, and producers seems to be having difficultiy in maintaining even the present low selling price. The June mine output of the United States mines (foreign mine figures not yet available) was down to 56,465 tons, a figure which compares with 60,238 tons in May and 82,354 tons in June, 1929. If the mines in Africa are disposed to follow the corrective efforts of the American producers and cut mine output correspondingly, and will continue to do so until there ceases to be a steady increase of metal stocks at the refineries, there is some hope of a restoration of better conditions in the entire industry.

ALLEGHANY CORPORATION

A rather curious condition exists with respect to the market situation of the stock of the Alleghany Corporation. In the trust indenture under which $30,000,000 five-year 6 per cent notes were issued by the Van Sweringen Corporation, the two Van Sweringen brothers agreed to guarantee that if at any time the market value of the Alleghany stock then owned, together with the proceeds of any shares sold, amounted to less than 50 per cent of the amount of the notes then outstanding, they would furnish marketable securities to an extent necessary to make up such deficiency. At the time of the note issue, the Van Sweringen Corporation owned 600,000 shares of Alleghany then selling at around 30 and having a market value of slightly more than 50 per cent of the $30,000,000 par value of the notes. To repair deficiencies, the Van Sweringen brothers have made available 200,000 additional shares of Alleghany stock, making 800,000 in all now selling around 23½. The point is that as long as Alleghany stock sells at or above 21½, the requirements of the trust indenture are met, but below that figure more collateral must be put up. The stock has been below that figure, but the Van Sweringens are allowed 20 days in which to make up the deficiency, and if in the interval the common recovers to a point where a deficiency no longer exists, no additional securities need be furnished.

BOND FINANCING PENDING

A large volume of new bond financing is under negotiation, a substantial part of which may be concluded for offering within a week. In addition to the $25,000,000 American portion of the Austrian loan, bond houses are looking for the offering of $15,000,000 10-year convertible bonds of California Packing Company and $5,000,000 notes of Sloss-Sheffield Steel Company to cover the balance of the note issues due Aug. 1 which had not been retired by sinking fund. Electric Bond & Share is understood to be discussing issues for three or four of its companies aggregating between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000.

UNITED FOUNDERS HOLDING

When one investment trust buys extensive holdings of other investment trusts, it is to be taken as fairly good evidence of a thorugh belief by such organization in the investment trust idea. The six-months report of the United Founders Corporation reveals just such a faith expressed statistically in the ownership of substantial amounts of securities of other holding companies. On May 31 last it owned 1,311,516 shares in 34 American investment concerns, the largest proportion being in its own group, the American & Continental Corp., North & South American Corp., United States & Overseas Seas Corp. and United National Corp. It held also shares in 26 foreign investment organizations, of which 18 were British, six Scotch, one Canadian and one Belgian. The portfolio shows holdings in 945 securities, of which 498 are bond and 447 are stocks.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

It is to be expected that stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company will feel like congratulating the road's directorate on its decision that it can conservatively continue its policy of rapidly paying off the dividend arrearage on the cumulative prior lien stock due to the splendid cash position of the company. In addition to $1,224,850 cash, time drafts and special deposits shown by road's balance sheet at end of last year, Wheeling carried on its books an item of $4,046,829 as "other investments." These included Liberty Bonds and United States Treasury notes of a par value of $4,046,456. So far this year the road paid 12¼ per cent on its prior lien stock. These payments called for an outlay of $1,455,618 on the basis of 118,826 shares of prior lien stock outstanding. The June payment reduced accumulations on the prior lien stock to $42 a share. Payment of these arrearages would require $4,990,692. Last year the aggregate payment on account of arrearages totaled $28 a share. The initial payment on prior lien stock was the $7 dividend paid in 1928. The principal beneficiary of the Wheeling's policy of paying off arrearages has been the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, which now holds certificates representing 115,193, or 96.94 per cent of the prior lien shares. Payments of $12.25 a share made by Wheeling so far this year have meant $1,411,114 to the Nickel Plate.

DIVIDENDS

Gilmore Oil Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share, payable July 30 to stockholders of record July 15.

Second National Investors Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the $5 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

American Thermos Bottle Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common A stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 19.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 15.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 14	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.01¾	1.08½	1.46⅜
Corn, yellow	.95¾	.92½	1.10⅜
Oats, white	.48	.47½	.58

Hitchcock Leads Whites to Victory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—A 33-goal team that has more than a fair chance of being selected intact as the United States international polo team to defend the Westchester Cup, made an auspicious appearance July 13, in the last of the unofficial test matches on the Sands Point polo field, preceding the first official test set for July 20. Encountering a 26-goal team, the Whites swamped the Reds by more than the difference in their individual handicaps, the final score being 14 to 5.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain and head of the selection committee, playing his first full game in a month, was naturally the leading player for the winners, but not until he shifted from his original position at No. 2 and took the No. 3 place, in the third chukker, did the team really settle into its stride. Then young George H. Bostwick, who had shown signs of holding the upper hand on attack, found himself properly handled, and the balance of the game was all in favor of the winners.

One of the Californians being tried out for the team, Eric C. Pedley, practically proved that he is ready to fill the critical No. 1 position, no matter who is behind him, by scoring freely all through the game, and working especially well when Hitchcock fell back to the defense play. But the other, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., a back candidate, was an absentee, and J. C. "Cokie" Rathborne, moving over to the White side, displayed such fine defense play, especially in handling the attacks of Freedrick W. C. Guest, that this young star is likely to be one of the youngest international team selections when the formal tests are completed.

Boeseke had been originally named for the Whites, but had played the day before in a match at Meadow Brook, in which a pick-up team, calling itself Old Aiken, had defeated a team calling itself Meadow Brook Freebooters, with Boeseke at back for the losers, 10 to 9, in overtime, and had decided to let his ponies rest until Wednesday, when a game will be played at Piping Rock Club to give him another chance for practice before the real test matches. So Rathborne had his chance, and used it so well that Boeseke, still far below his real form, will have to show far better play than on Saturday, before he can reckon on any consideration for the United States team. In fact, Stewart B. Iglehart and his brother Philip Iglehart, both outshone him in the Saturday game.

A new plan to make clear the play of the various positions, by assigning a different color of helmet to each, failed in its purpose in part, when the various tints used by the members of the two teams failed to distinguish sufficently, so that frequently a green looked like a light blue, and a red might be so light as to be indistinguishable from green from across the turf. So, it will be necessary to make the colors more contrasting before the object can be accomplished. The summary:

Positions	OLD AIKEN FREEBOOTERS
No. 1	E. T. Gerry ..... Philip Iglehart
2	J. C. Cooley ..... H. E. Talbott, Jr.
3	S. B. Iglehart ..... W. A. Harriman
Back	H. C. Phipps ..... E. J. Boeseke, Jr.

Score—Old Aiken 10, Meadow Brook Freebooters 9. Goals—Gerry 4, Iglehart 3, Cooley 2, Phipps for Old Aiken; P. Iglehart 3, Talbott for Freebooters. Referee—Capt. Wesley A. White. Time—Eight chukkers of 7½ minutes, and four minutes overtime.

WHITE	RED
No. 1	E. C. Pedley ..... G. H. Bostwick
No. 2	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.. F. W. C. Guest
3	E. A. S. Hopping
	Thomas Hitchcock Jr. ..... E. W. Hopping
Back	J. C. Rathborne ..... H. W. Williams

Score—White 14, Red 5. Goals—Pedley 6, Hitchcock 6, E. A. S. Hopping, Rathborne for White; Bostwick 5 for Red. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 18

Vocal and Instrumental

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Afternoon hour. 4.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Male Quartet; Rettenberg and Banta, piano duo; concert orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). The Spanish touch, oddities, theme songs, sentiment, musical comedy and talkie tunes, familiar ballads. 8.

Carl Schlegel, baritone; Little Symphony Orchestra (Bamberger—WOR). Classical hour. 8.

Mixed chorus; orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). "Kashmiri Song," opera, light opera, by chorus; Sousa, Lake, Kreisler, by orchestra. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). For state feature, "Home in Pasadena" and "California, Here I Come." Bennett-Hopple duet, "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton"; "All God's Chillun" and "Spanish Gold" by quartet. 10.

Countess Albani, soprano; Jack Parker, tenor; male quartet; orchestra (Eastman—WJZ Chain). Popular ballads in "Week-End" period. 10:30. NBC Pacific. 9:15.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music by girls voice trio and string ensemble. 11:30.

"Pacific Nomads" (NBC—KGO, KOA). Lucile Kirtley, soprano; string ensemble. 10:30.

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ—T). Massenet overture, Godowsky ballad, four Grieg Norwegian dances, two Americans, Skilton and Breitenfeld, by San Francisco orchestra under Charles Hart. 4.

Symphony Concert from London (WJZ Chain). By short waves from the BBC. 5.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Forty minutes. 6:05.

The Vagabonds (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch and his orchestra. 7:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11:15.

Rhythmic Music

Richard Maxwell, tenor; Pollack and Lawnhurst, piano duo; Blue Ridge Boys, instrumental trio (Cloverdale—WJZ, WBZ, WBAL, WRVA). "Limelights" period. 6:15.

Welcome Lewis, contralto; Andy Sannella, instrumentalist; Breen and de Rose; orchestra (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Pollack and Lawnhurst, piano duo; Louis Conrad, soloist; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). Special program to fill in while Billy Jones and Ernest Hare are on vacation. Salon versions of Donaldson's "Danse Barbare" and Tchaikovsky ballad "None But the Lonely Heart"; special Rutgers College medley. 9.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain). Specialties, popular medley, classic in arrangement, banjo solo by Mr. Reser. 9.

Lewis James, tenor; Rovers Male Quartet; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra (WEAF—T). Hour popular review, 30 minutes on west coast. 10.

Vincent Lopez and his Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Will Osbourne and his orchestra; Cotton Club Orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30 and 12.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KFI, KFSD). One hour. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45 and 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Peewee and Windy" (Hickok—WJZ Chain). Serialized adventures of two sailors. 8:30.

"King Lear" (CBS—T). "Nit Wit" version of Shakespeare. 8.

True Story Hour (McFadden—CBS—T). 9.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). Serial war story.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; male quartet; time signals (Elgin—WJZ—T). 11.

"The Dragon in the Sun" (NBC—KGO, KOA). New story in the "Mystery Serial" period. 10.

Service Band

United States Army Band (WEAF Chain). 4:15. (CBS) 8:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill-billy music. 7.

Pickard Family (WJZ Chain). Singing and playing family group, from Chicago. 8.

Vocal Ensembles

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). 10.

Wheaties Quartet; Gold Medal Organist (General Mills—CBS—T). Minneapolis program. 10:30.

"Tone Pictures" (NBC Pacific). Los Angeles male quintet. 8:45.

Recitals

Maurice Tyler, tenor (WEAF—T). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker Oats—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre J. Key. 6:15.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Universal Safety Series (WEAF—T). 7:15.

"The American Golfer" (WJZ Chain). Lessons by Alex Morrison, professional; latest news by Grantland Rice. 7:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). Newspaper columnist. 11:15.

Republicans Active in Florida Politics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida Legislature when convening in 1931 will have 72 new members out of a total membership of 133, if the results of the Democratic primary are an indication.

Up to this year Democratic primary elections were recognized as the real elections. However, the Republican Party held a primary also, and intends to take an active part in the November general election.

Regardless of this fact, political leaders of the State still see in the Democratic primaries the true Florida election, and consider results as indicative of the House and Senate memberships.

Don't put it OFF—
See your radio dealer today
Have your tubes
TESTED
Cunningham
RADIO TUBES

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 18 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

20% COMMISSION and exclusive territory given to producers; sells hardware trade, also lumber yards; proven article; good side line; demonstrator furnished. J. EVERETT LEWIS CO., 125 Washington St., Hartford, Conn.

PAYING GUESTS

ABOVE THE CLOUDS
A SWISS lodge and cabins on beautiful Lookout Mountain for rest and recreation; write for booklet. ALPINE LODGE, River Park, Ala.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPPER

TO HELP YOU
How may I serve you in Washington?
Suggest a stopping place?
Find a home?
Purchase a souvenir?
Mail your business circulars?
N. B. MEDLEY
518 Colorado Building Washington, D. C.

Local Classified

ADOPTION

YOUNG COUPLE with boy 6 wish to adopt Protestant baby girl under 4. Box V-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish; elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Tel. Com. 8078.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Furnished apartment for summer, large room, bath, kitchenette, dinette; available now. Aspinwall 1476. Suite 27, 48 Strathmore Road.

NEW YORK CITY, 358 W. 51—3-room furnished apartment; regular kitchen; also double room; running water. FLYNN, Columbus 9155.

REFINED bachelor will share attractive apartment with gentleman of culture; investigate. Box B-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

HAMILTON VILLA, Kearsarge, N. H.—A pleasant location in heart of mountains, comfortable rooms; home table and farm products; modern conveniences; accommodates 10; $15 to $18 per week. Circular, MRS. W. W. HAMILTON, Prop.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2060.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
3382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC (Est 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W 40th. New York City. Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY governess wanted, Scotch or English; Christian Scientist preferred. E-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Lady working toward ideal club residence for home seekers would like to know of suitable house, midtown, at right price. Box H-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office one or more afternoons for rent. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering 6358.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work; GOOD service; reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

PUBLIC NOTICES

(D. P. U. 3957)
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In Department of Public Utilities

Boston, July 10, 1930.

On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of an issue of additional capital stock of the par value of $850,000 for the purpose of purchasing the property and franchises of the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing-room, 166 State House, Boston, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of July current, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the respective mayors of Boston, Chelsea, Newton, Quincy and Waltham and the respective chairmen of the selectmen of Brookline, Milton, Watertown, Wellesley and Weston five days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston American, Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Boston Post, Boston Evening Transcript, The Christian Science Monitor, Waltham News-Tribune and Quincy Patriot Ledger, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department,
(Signed) Andrew A. Highlands,
Secretary.

(D. P. U. 3956)
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In Department of Public Utilities

Boston, July 10, 1930.

On the joint petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company for approval of the purchase by the former company of the property and franchises of the latter company, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing to all parties interested at its hearing-room, 166 State House, Boston, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of July current, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioners are required to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the respective mayors of Boston, Chelsea, Everett, Medford, Newton, Quincy, Somerville and Waltham and the respective chairmen of the selectmen of Brookline, Milton, Watertown, Wellesley and Weston five days at least prior to the date of said hearing, to publish a copy hereof in the Boston American, Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Boston Post, Boston Evening Transcript, The Christian Science Monitor, Waltham News-Tribune and Quincy Patriot Ledger, in each of said papers once at least prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.

By order of the Department,
(Signed) Andrew A. Highlands,
Secretary.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Property in Lynn, Mass., centrally located; suitable for business people; reasonable price. E-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RESORTS

A DELIGHTFUL vacation, rest and recreation, SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., country estate near Asbury; moderate; booklet. VANHORN, Redbank 283.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Large, cool, attractively furnished rooms for gentlemen with good home cooking; exclusive section; screened in piazza; garage. Phone Wellesley 1647.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 500-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 57 Westland Ave.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments; desirable inspected rooms. Call daily and Sundays, Back Bay 10889.

CARLISLE, MASS., River St.—Tourists accommodated; 4 miles from battleground; about 15 miles from Boston; price reasonable. MISS P. S. OUELLETTE.

NEW YORK CITY, 241 West 108th—SOMMER; cheerful, comfortable single, double; bath, large mirror closet, piano, radio; suitable couple; Frigidaire; modern.

N. Y. C., 260 Riverside (98th). Apt. 1-C—Facing Hudson; housekeeping; also with private bath; reasonable. Phone evenings, Riverside 9837.

NEW YORK CITY, 323 West 83rd (CE)—Large, pleasant, double, single; running water, kitchen privileges; modern apartment. $7.50 up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1627 Irving St., N. W.—Large comfortable furnished room for middle-aged lady employed; references; convenient to Mt. Pleasant car line and 16th St. bus line. Phone Adams 1257.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients; near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave. N. W.

ROOMS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Light, use piano; refined girl; out daytime; large closet; not above 110th; $8; modern. 241 W. 108th Street (SOMMER).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-companion-housekeeper; good home desired rather than high wages; city or country. Wadsworth 3315. Apt. 3 B.

COLORED woman desires position as cook and laundress or general downstairs work; would like the country. GRAVES, 494 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST from a Christian Science church is here for the summer, would like to substitute. RHYS GRIFFITH, 300 Manhattan Ave., New York City (1st floor south).

SUMMER BOARD

GREENWICH, CONN.—Quiet, beautiful, convenient; swimming, boating; business group or small family. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TRANQUILITY FARM, So. Cushing, Me.—Cool and quiet; bordering salt water; bathing, boating, fishing; good table; $16.50 weekly.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

ATLANTIC BEACH, Long Island, 71 Queens Ave.—Attractively furnished 7-room house near ocean; 2 baths, shower, porches, garage, open fireplace; private beach. PETERSEN.

TO LET, furnished, colonial home, 9 rooms, bath; 8 minutes to pool and bathing beach, near golf club and Christian Science church. Box 23, Marshfield, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Cool, homelike apartment, screened porch; transients or until October 1. For information Tel. Asp. 2656, or address H. S., 74 Amory St., Brookline.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats, Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup—Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WM. H. GROVERMANN
JEWELER
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing.
Modernize your old jewelry.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
Lynchburg's Leading Department Store
BEAUTY BOWER
Specializes in the Latest Methods of Beauty Culture.
EXPERT OPERATORS

HUDSON-MORGAN ELECTRIC CO., *Inc.*
Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.
118 MAIN ST., DURHAM, N. C.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY *SERVICE*
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. F. GARNER, *Manager*

LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
Richfield Gasoline—Amalie Oils
U. S. Royal Cord Tires
1030 25TH STREET Phone 2107

DRY GOODS—SHOES
BESKIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE INC.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
and 2910-12 Washington Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

MEMBER FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
The J. Newton
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Goldfex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)

Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

Hosiery Repairing
Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS.
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

Peek Frean's
BISCUITS
R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO.
402 E. BROAD Phone Ran. 160

ROANOKE

Roanoke's Shopping Headquarters
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store
Agents for
ENNA JETTICK
and CANTILEVER SHOES
FAMILY SHOE STORE
301 JEFFERSON STREET

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, Radios, Records, etc.
105 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

LITTLE JACK HORNER SHOP
Klothes for Kiddies
INFANCY TO TWELVE YEARS
101 WEST CAMPBELL AVENUE
ROANOKE, VA.

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

STANLEY'S
A MARKET PLACE UNEXCELLED
Phones 2165 & 2166 110 Grandin Road
ROANOKE, VA.

A HOME FOOD INSTITUTION
11 BIG FOOD STORES
MICK OR MACK
CASH TALKS
WHERE ALL LIKE TO TRADE

For best quality and service
"Fone Fleck for Fuel"
FLECK COAL CO. Inc.
ROANOKE, VA. Phones 1389-90

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S—Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Established 1876
Patterson, Bell & Crane Co.
Insurance and Bonds
Kanawha Valley Bldg.
Brokerage Lines Given Careful Attention

COYLE and RICHARDSON BEAUTY PARLOR
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
BRANCH 13 CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

Members of ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA
WARD & WARD
General Contractors
Peoples Exchange Bank Bldg.
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
Skill, Integrity Responsibility

CLARKSBURG

Hartley-Rownd Co.
INCORPORATED
A DEPARTMENT STORE
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
221 WEST PIKE STREET

Draperies, Curtains and Slip Covers Designed at a Moderate Cost
Let Us Submit Plans and Estimates
WATTS-SARTOR-LEAR CO.
220 WEST MAIN STREET

The James & Law Co.
Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
Modern School and Office Outfitters
217 W. Main St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Piggly Wiggly Stores
CLARKSBURG, W. VA., 224 W. Pike St.
FAIRMONT W. VA.
East Side Store and West Side Store
GRAFTON, W. VA.
Morgantown, W. Va.

HUNTINGTON

OLDEST *LARGEST*
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
Huntington's Largest Gift Store

Don't Put Off Starting
to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
UNION BANK and TRUST COMPANY

United States Tires
Vesta Batteries
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
Sixth Ave. at Tenth St. Phone 5171

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

PIGGLY WIGGLY HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1117 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
701 14th St. West

S. Conway Beach
Plumbing Contractor
2476 Collis Avenue Tel. 7346
Service That Satisfies

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
946 4th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

WHEELING

HEATH
Gowns, Wraps, Hats
31 TWELFTH STREET

WHITEHALL Inc.
Furniture, Interior Decorations
35 TWELFTH STREET

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EARLSFIELD HOUSE
31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5
Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms); gas fires & rings, constant hot water; good cooking; near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE, Frobisher 3357.

HOTEL REGINA
8 Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W. 2.
From 2½ gns.; excellent cuisine, ample bathrooms, running hot & cold water in every bedroom. Padd. 3891.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LONDON—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, with breakfast from 30/-; breakfast and dinner from 42/-. 3 Hurlingham Gardens, S. W. 6. (Close Putney Bridge Station.)

LONDON, HYDE PARK, 72 Oxford Terrace, W. 2—High-class guest house for ladies; terms 30/- per week with board; or bed and breakfast, terms arranged. Phone Paddington 7732.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2880.

SUNNY WORTHING—Clear View Hotel (unlicensed) facing sea, opposite pier and two minutes bandstand; hot & cold water, telephone, and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent catering; guests' requirements studied. Apply for tariff.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0498.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

LONDON, BAYSWATER—English home with English conversation for students perfecting their English; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-90, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARM-STRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

DANCING

MISS DAPHNE MILMAN
(Deane Studio)
MRS. WINIFRED F. ALSOP
(Ginner Mawer Studio)
Ballroom, Greek, National, Mime Country Dancing (E. F. D. S.), Swedish Drill, Fencing.
LONDON AND WORTHING
Phone: Sloane 4756

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Lady has 2 rooms to let on 2nd floor of her private house, well furnished & decorated; lovely view over Hyde Park; also self-contained flat, lower ground floor, same house; large sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, bathroom; very attractive, light & airy; comfortably furnished & every convenience. Box K-2764, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, QUEEN'S GATE, S. W. 7—Unfurnished flat, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; rent £300 inclusive; 6 years' lease; nominal £6800 including Frigidaire, Easiwork cabinet, carpets, lino, curtains; or £250 excluding carpets, lino & curtains. Box M-263, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD—Newly furnished modern flat to let summer; large sitting room, double bedroom, dining room, constant hot water, Steinway piano; tennis courts & garden. Box M-264, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Select, beautifully situated, furnished flatlet; sittingroom, bedroom, kitchen; opens on pretty garden; electric, gas, phone; moderate. 20 Primrose Hill Road, N. W. 3.

LONDON—Attractive Bachelor Service Flats; well furnished, from 6 gns. weekly; unfurnished, from £250 inclusive; gardens rear. 4 Queen St., Mayfair.

LONDON—Two furnished flats, every modern convenience, lovely garden, garage; quiet neighborhood. LUCK, 98 Upper Tulse Hill, London, S. W. 2.

LONDON—Unfurnished self-contained flat, 3 rooms or 2 bedsitting rooms, furnished or unfurnished. ATKINSON, 148 Adelaide Road, N. W. 3.

FOR SALE

ORGAN, 1 manual, Smith Boston special reeds, beautiful tone & appearance; suitable small church; view London; £25 or offer. Box M-268, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE country houses at Nazeing, near Broxbourne Station, 27 minutes Liverpool St.—Genuine modern, labour-saving; electrically fitted throughout, including "Cookerys"; excellent value; fine position; latest design; garage room and good garden; freehold from £715; deposit £50; also "Ideal Houses" in progress; view any time. Full particulars D. PEGRUM, Nazeing. Phone Nazeing 20.

NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD £4200
LONDON—An artist's house by the river and only 20 minutes from West-end; dining room, 2 admirable sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 bathrooms; garage for 2 cars; all modern conveniences and in excellent order; faces south with magnificent open prospect of river and sky. For full particulars apply THE HOUSE BUREAU, 251 Fulham Road (South Kensington end). S. W. 3.

WEYBRIDGE—For sale, freehold, on new estate; quiet & convenient position; attractive, small, modern house; hall, 2 reception, loggia, 4 bedrooms, usual offices; brick garage, store-room & walled courtyard, large shady garden constructed by Gazes, including tennis lawn, flagged rose garden, etc. For particulars & photograph apply owner, BEECHCROFT, Oakfield Glade, Weybridge.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, GOLDERS GREEN—Fur

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

J. BRILLIANT
Jeweller Silversmith & Certificated Watchmaker
23 and 25 Queen's Road, W.
A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of Best Quality only.
Send your old Jewellery, Old Silver or any ornaments and you will receive cash by return.
All kinds of property bought.
Established over 35 years.
PARK 1118 F. H. MILES, Director

WOOLLARDS, Ltd.
Established 1870
21 & 22 CHEPSTOW CORNER
(Late 37) Westbourne Grove, W. 2
Opposite Messrs. Bradleys
Diamonds, Pearls; Antique Silver, Old Plate; Clocks, Watches, etc.; Jewels Remounted; Repairs; Licensed Valuers, etc.; Jewels & Antique Plate, etc., Purchased.

Phone Mayfair 4521—4550
Jean Stehr Ltd.
Coiffeurs Des Dames & Permanent Waving Specialists
By Special Appointment
45-46 Bond Street, W. 1

The Shoe Shop
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S SHOES AND HOSIERY
Arch Preserver Shoes
ALICE DEAN
73 Lower Sloane St., S. W. 1
(Sloane 2171)

Get ANTIQUES & VALUATIONS of
A. WOODHOUSE
56, CAREY ST. W.C.2
TEL. HOLBORN 2578

JONES & DENSON TAILORS
55 BROMPTON RD, LONDON, S.W.3
(OPPOSITE TATTERSALLS) • PHONE: SLOANE 1033
PERSONAL ATTENTION

INSURANCE
For right service and good rates
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
25 LEADENHALL STREET
Phone Chingford 329

"K" SHOE AGENCY
SCOTT LANE
140 Holland Park Avenue, W. 11

BRYDA,
FLOWERS AND FRUITS, ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNS
Chandos Court, Corner Caxton Street
Westminster Telephone Victoria 9354

Builder, Decorator and Contractor
F. WHITTLESEA
1 & 2 DACRE CHAMBERS
Strutton Ground, Victoria Street, S. W. 1.
Victoria 7826

Day & Evening Gowns—Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
41 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904.

HERBERT B. PIKE
COURT HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving
Steam Process—No Heater System
68 Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7 (St. George's Court) Tel.: Kens. 3640

MONITOR SHOE CO.
For Comfort First
in Concealed Width and Inexpensive "K" Shoes
9 CHURCH ST., KENSINGTON, W.8

VICKERMAN
Men's Wear Specialist
82 WESTBOURNE GROVE, W. 2
Phone: Park 0412

THE ETHEL WALKER CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO GOOCH'S
Open on Wednesdays till 8 p. m.
61 Brompton Road, S. W. 3.
(First Floor)

Maison Pompadour
A. STORE
Frocks, Jumper Suits, Hats, Furs, etc.
4 William St., Knightsbridge, S. W. 1.
(Opposite Woollands)
Phone Sloane 3810

Victory Flower Shop
DOUGLAS HOPE
Specialists in All Floral Decorations
12 Piccadilly Arcade, S. W. 1
Telephone Regent 2169

C. CLIFT
Permanent Wave Artists
HAIRDRESSERS FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN
Soft Water Installation
84 Kensington High St. W. 8 Western 0581

The Guernsey Cake Shop
HOME-MADE CAKES & PASTRIES
Light Luncheons and Afternoon Teas
36 Palmer Street, Westminster, S. W. 1

LANGHOLM LAUNDRY
Point Pleasant, Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 18
PUTNEY 0549

HOPE'S LTD.
Furnishing Ironmongery, Cutlery, Woodware, Domestic Requisites. 204 Church Street, Kensington, W. 8. Phone 1704 Park.
AGENTS FOR DIXON'S SOAP

THE AMERICAN BOOK SUPPLY COMPANY Ltd.
Any American Book not in stock can be obtained in about 3 weeks.
English Books Also Supplied.
86 Strand (1st Floor) Temple Bar 7128
W. C. 2

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

The BOWMAL Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed, attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak, iron frame, wire spring mattress 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 3 in., complete with woollen flock squab in Cretonne. 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

"MASCOT" FOOTJOY SHOES
from 28/
Charles H. Baber
140 REGENT ST. W. 1

Herbert Entwisle
TAILOR
BREECHES MAKER
LIVERIES
Telephone Mayfair 3137
12 GEORGE STREET
HANOVER SQUARE
LONDON, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL and DISTINCTIVE HOME DECORATIONS with a joyous note of colour.
The ROWLEY GALLERY
140-2 Church St., Kensington, W. 8
(Notting Hill Gate stations)
Phone Park 8601-2 Telegrams: Pictures, London

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street, Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048, 2049
Museum 5866 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings. Poster Designs of every description.

LESLEY LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers
23 BUCKLERSBURY
Three doors from the Mansion House
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Central 8030

THE OXFORD MOTOR REPAIR WORKS
327 LATIMER ROAD, W. 10
Commercial or Private Repairs (bodywork and mechanical) and Overhauls. Any make of car or accessory supplied.
Proprietor: A. STOCKER
Phone: Park 4055

CLEOPATRA
(Mrs. Herbert Smith)
Pottery, Baskets, Glass, Leather Goods, Necklaces, etc., from all countries.
Branches & Flowers from country gardens and woods, also very attractive Palestine Soap.
20 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Sloane 7788)

F. WARREN'S
WARRANTED
COALS
at Lowest Summer Prices
Phone: MUSEUM 0732

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, W. 10
Phone: Park 7211
Depots: 103 Portobello Rd., North Kens. 159 High St., Notting Hill Gate
DYERS & CLEANERS
M. E. REPTON, Manageress

HAIRDRESSERS
DAYMARD'S
80 & 82 Pimlico Road
Nr. Sloane Sq., S. W. 1 Sloane 1032
Agent for Fripp's Soaps, Yardley's, Potter & Moore's and all High Class Toilet Products.

TOM HILL
(SLOANE SQUARE) LTD.
TRUNKS, SUIT CASES & TRAVELLING REQUISITES
Umbrellas Re-Covered
44 Sloane Sq. Sloane 8969. Estab. 1870

Ladies' Hairdressing
Experts in Permanent Waving, Shingling, etc.
Haywards
68 Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2
PARK 2615

ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Tel. Chiswick 1794
55 Packington Road South Acton, W. 3
Established 1868

Carlyle Laundry
UPPER CHEYNE ROW
Chelsea, S. W. 3 Phone Flaxman 1179
Established 70 Years

INSURANCE
For Conscientious Service in all its Branches
F. R. GARNETT
15 Uffington Road, S. E. 27
Tel. Streatham 7155

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

T. H CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone National 8776
"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

CANTILEVER

"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form.
Expert Shoe Fitters
COVENTRY SHOE CO.
Limited
23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

CAROLAC Ltd.
Head Office and Works
Telephone Willesden 5933
Oxgate Lane, Cricklewood, London N. W. 2
Cellulose Your Car
Official Insurance Repairs
Work Durably and Artistically Executed
Motor Body Repairs. Panel Beating, Welding, Re-upholstering.

T. W Winter
Ladies Tailor & Furrier
Smart coats made from ladies own cloth. Perfect fit.
Furs Cleaned & Remade
57 Marloes Road, Kensington.

Permanent Waving
Great care taken to produce a beautiful wave
E. SMITH
112a Westbourne Grove
Appointments Park 0207

PRINTING
of distinction for Lectures & every business and private purpose. TELEPHONE: BRIXTON 4705 (2 lines).
KENT & MATTHEWS (1926 Ltd.
164 Wandsworth Rd., Vauxhall, S. W. 8
Telephone: Gerrard 4872

A. MILLAR ROBINSON
TAILOR
2 Kingly Street, Regent Street,
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1

ROLLS-ROYCE
For Hire. 40-50 h. p. Cabriolet 7 Seater
WITH CHAUFFEUR OR CHAUFFEUSE
INCLUSIVE TERMS
TOURS ARRANGED GREAT BRITAIN AND ABROAD
Two Tours arranged Oberammergau August 24th, September 3rd.
First-class accommodation & tickets secured.
Write MRS. HEMANS, 27 Graham Street, S. W. 1
Phone Sloane 3398.

"A Bargain in Every Purchase" is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices.
General, Fancy and Furnishing Drapers
357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 & 369
Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

H. W. BOOTE & BRO.
H. WALTER
112 Church St., Kensington, W. 8
We are now showing new designs in Furnishing Fabrics suitable for Curtains.
Down Quilts re-covered equal to new.
Phone: Park 4961

Britannic Carbon Company
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating, Office Stationery, Printing, etc.
TRANSLATIONS
Phone City 2985
17 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2

BUILDING—DECORATING
Best Work—Moderate Prices
J. D. HOBSON Ltd.
7 Duke St., W. C. 2. Tel. Regent 1360

ILLUMINATED ADVERTISING CO., Ltd. Signs
4 TAVISTOCK SQUARE
Window Reflector and outside Box Signs. Swing Tablets, Fascias, Electrical Installations, Engraved Bronze and Brass Plates, Art Metal Work, Neon Signs. Museum 5335.

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale
Tel. Chiswick 2520
Proprietress: E. SANDERS
Special attention given to Silks and Flannels.

Miss G. M. MADDEN
Bush Lane House, Cannon St., E. C. 4
(Man. Hse. 9173)
ALL BRANCHES OF TYPING
Moderate Charges

BRITISH FLOWER PAINTINGS
Important Private Collection
May Be Seen by Appointment Only
Apply Box M-212, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London W. C. 2.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER & MILLINER
makes up Ladies' Own Materials.
Moderate Charges
MLLE. COLLO
18 Earls Court Gardens, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station) Frobisher 3380

UPHOLSTERY
Loose Covers Curtains
Pelmets Furniture Repairs
A. J. WHATLING
31 Grafton Rd., Kentish Town, N. W. 5
Phone Hampstead 2887

HELLER'S RESTAURANT
Patisserie & Confiserie
Luncheons 1 Teas 1 Suppers
17 A Bayswater Terrace, W. 2

ROBINSON & WILLIAMS
CABINET MANUFACTURERS
Upholsterers, Decorators, Builders, Electric & Sanitary Engineers
DEALERS IN WORKS OF ART, etc.
11 LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, S. W. 1
Telephone Victoria 4802

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

SL DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE
28 DUKE STREET, PICCADILLY W. 1
2 THURLOE PLACE, S. W. 7
Tel. Kensington 1015
159 GLOUCESTER ROAD, S. W. 7
Tel. Kensington 1973
62 LOWER SLOANE STREET, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6833
Head Office & Works: 8 Old Town, Clapham
Tel. Battersea 2561
"Holiday Wear Specialists—express orders without extra charge"

LAY & MORETON
Craftsmen in Hairdressing
Posticheurs d'Art
Shingleres
Permanent Waves
Manicure
60 CONDUIT ST. LONDON W. 1
Regent 4783
A Permanent Wave or Shingle by LAY & MORETON is the Acme of Craftsmanship

G. E. Shearn & Sons
Opposite Christian Science church
For All Lectures
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS
Kodak Cameras and Films Developed and Printed
ALL LATEST BOOKS
45 Curzon St. Phone Grosvenor 2188

A. HENNING
61 George St, Portman Sq. Mayfair. 6562
Antiques
Also Modern China & Glass Useful Presents

MARY RICHARDS
Specialises in
JUMPERS, BOUDOIR WRAPS LINGERIE
Moderate Prices
6 Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street W.

LONDON—Chingford

TYTHERLEIGH & CO.
IRONMONGERS
20 Station Rd. Phone Chingford 314
Sports Requisites. Slazenger Tennis Balls. Kilner Jars for Fruit Preserving

A. J. BUNDOCK'S
HAIRDRESSING SALONS
GENTLEMEN 59a Station Road LADIES 8 Station Road
Permanent Waving by Steam System.
Phone Chingford 330

A. S. FULFORD
BUILDER and DECORATOR
Estimates Submitted Free for All Work
Building repairs and decorations.
41 Eglington Road Chingford, E. 4
Phone Chingford 295

For High Class Grocery
Send to
RAWLINGS
4 STATION ROAD Phone Chingford 198
Quick deliveries by Motor Van Chingford and District

M. BOYDENS
26 Station Road, Chingford, E. 4 Phone 286
BAKERS OF QUALITY CAKES
Specialists in Bride and Birthday Cakes
THE FINEST INGREDIENTS are used in the manufacturing of all our goods.

LONDON—Chiswick

BEATRIX ET CIE
36 Turnham Green Terrace, W. 4
Phone Chiswick 4299
MILLINERY
GOWNS JUMPERS

LONDON—Hampstead

Phone: Hampstead 4098
Hand-made Jewellery
Beaten Silver
Bric-a-Brac
Antiques
Frances Harling
85 HEATH STREET
HAMPSTEAD, N. W. 3
London, Eng.

LONDON—Leytonstone

HOLIDAY WEAR AT BEARMANS
Drapers, Furnishers, Outfitters
HIGH ROAD LEYTONSTONE

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 Church Lane
Specialist in Hosiery, Gloves Underwear and Frocks
Telephone: Wanstead 0873

LONDON—Streatham

WOTTON & DEAN Ltd.
165 High Road, Streatham, S. W. 16
Phone Streatham 0244
249 Balham High Road, S. W.
Phone Streatham 1730
Purveyors of this country's best meat.
Best brands of imported meat.

LONDON—Walthamstow

WALTHAMSTOW'S SHOPPING CENTRE
LIDSTONES DRAPERY STORE
7-17 HIGH STREET, E.17
Phone: 0119 Walthamstow

NORWOOD

H. Day & Sons Ltd.
House Furnishers, Furniture Removers, Warehousemen. Upholsterers & Cabinet Makers.
Norwood Rd., West Norwood, and at Norbury & Beckenham. Phones: Streatham 7620-1-2, Pollards 2364, Beckenham 1078.

E. SIMMONS
FANCY BREAD & BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
58 Knight's Hill, West Norwood
Also at 67 High Street, Clapham, S. W. 4

BOOT REPAIRS
E. Z. SPEARING
65 Park Rd., Dulwich, S. E. 21

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
SPENCER'S
F. T. D. A. FLORISTS
Tulse Hill Station Approach, W. Norwood, also at
260 High Rd., Streatham, S. W.
Specialists in Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, &c., &c.
Phone Streatham 4098

LONDON

UPPER NORWOOD

WilliamsonS
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY FOR GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Family Trade—Prompt Attention—Efficient Service—Ask for complete price list as a guide to economical shopping.
14 WESTOW HILL Ph. Sydenham 2506/7

WEST NORWOOD

GREEN'S LIBRARY
Theatres, Sports and Motor Coach Booking Office
The best seats at all the London Theatres, Concerts, Operas, Sports, Military Tattoos. Motor Coach, all routes. Holiday Tours. Private Parties.
TEL. STREATHAM 2211
1a WOLFINGTON ROAD WEST NORWOOD

MIDDLESEX

FINCHLEY

J. W. WARNER
GENERAL DRAPER
6 Princes Parade
Church End, Finchley, N. 3
Phone: Finchley 2632

IRELAND

BELFAST

James
19-27 LOMBARD STREET
BELFAST
HIGH GRADE CLOTHING
"Ready to Wear"
Men's—Boys'—Girls'
Also
Hand Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen
Agents for The "Aquatite" Raincoats

SPACKMAN
Boys' and Men's Clothier
Hand-Tailored Suits to Order at Reasonable Prices
Sole Agent for "Sweet-Orr" Overalls and Trousers
Established 76 Years 102 HIGH STREET

Eastern and Western Art
10 WELLINGTON PLACE, BELFAST
Irish Tweeds Oriental Rugs
Travelling Rugs Native Brass
Pottery and Hand Painted
Glass Pottery, etc.
Proprietress MRS. E. LOCKHART

DUBLIN

Switzers MILLINERY
GLOVES and SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO., LTD.,
Grafton St., Dublin

SEALES QUALITY
Make correct fitting Shirts to measure. Exclusive designs.
27 WESTMORELAND STREET
"The Man's Shop"

J. F. KEATINGE & SONS LTD.
42 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN
Unsurpassed as HOME DECORATORS
Our WALLPAPER Showrooms are unique.

SUITS COSTUMES
Cleaned and Tailor Pressed like new for 7/6
McKECHNIES Ltd.
134 Stephen's Green
76 Aungier Street 3 Cathedral Street
DUBLIN

Bonne Bouche Restaurant
51 Dawson Street
SPECIAL FEATURES
Table d'Hote Luncheс.....2/-, 3/- & 4/6
Table d'Hote Tea with Hot Scones.....1/-
Table d'Hote Supper 2/-
Table d'Hote Dinner 4/-
Open till 10 o'c.
Grills served throughout the day. All classes of Catering, Weddings, etc., undertaken.

MORRIS From £161 Plus Freight
for business and pleasure
SOLE IMPORTERS
G. A. BRITTAIN LTD.
Showrooms: 100/101 Grafton Street
Service Depot: Hatch Street

See the New 10 H. P.
TROJAN SALOON
£221.15. At Dublin
Talbot Place, Store Street, Dublin.
ASHENHURST WILLIAMS & Co. LTD.
SPECIALISTS IN MOTOR REPAIRS

MISS ROLFE
96 Leinster Road, Rathmines
Takes Private orders for
MACHINE KNITTED SOCKS, GOLF STOCKINGS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS, SCARVES, VESTS and TENNIS PULLOVERS

See Our Specially Selected
IRISH TWEEDS
For Two-Piece Frocks
IRISH COTTAGE INDUSTRIES LTD.
6 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
Optical Instruments
12 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN

HELY'S
Dame Street
Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High-Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites. Good Service.

STEPHENS & BOURKE
Limited
For Ladies' Dainty Shoes
Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"
26 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

Where: Germany and England.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An eminent English astronomer. His birthplace was of course Germany, where his father served as musician in the Hanoverian guard. The younger Herschel at first drifted toward a similar career, to which he brought great talent. A little later he crossed to England and, in the town of Bath, a position as organist was opened to him; at the end of five or six years there, Herschel had become a veritable musical authority. Yet all the while his real interest was tending in an altogether divergent direction, until by 1772 he could think of little apart from the all-absorbing subject of astronomy. A sister who worked with him has left us an account of how Herschel "used to retire to bed with a bason of milk or a glass of water, with Smith's Harmonica and Ferguson's Astronomy, etc., and so went to sleep buried under his favorite authors; and his first thoughts on waking were how to obtain instruments for viewing those objects himself of which he had been reading."

That matter of proper instruments was a serious consideration. For many would need to be contrived by the future astronomer himself, if ever he were to realize his ambition to survey the entire heavens and come to understand better their structural plan. A brother and sister labored unselfishly with him at the tasks of grinding and polishing. Meantime the fascinating study of the skies continued by night. In 1780 Herschel had begun communicating to the Royal Society the results of his investigations and, in the following year, he presented the first of his treatises on the rotation of the planets and of their satellites. Thereupon followed such momentous discoveries as would be too numerous to mention here, and too technical for the grasp of the average man. Soon after Herschel had discovered the planet which astronomers now know as Uranus, he was awarded a medal by the Royal Society and elected a fellow. Then, too, George III offered him the post of private astronomer to the King.

Moving with his sister to live at Slough, near Windsor, Herschel's musical career was definitely ended. Contrariwise, his astronomical investigations but multiplied. Among other of his important discoveries were those concerning the relative distances of the stars from the sun and from each other. This was the subject of his last paper presented to the Royal Astronomical Society, of which he was the first president. Mention should be made also of his investigations from which he concluded that our sun is a star, set in the heavens not far from the Milky Way, and of his construction of a great reflecting telescope. Sir William Herschel, whose kindness and simplicity were admired by all who met him, influenced profoundly by his discoveries man's knowledge of the dome of the skies.

Brevities

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The machine that records the warmth of overcoats may bring the day when the thermometer marking will have equal influence with the price tag.

Los Angeles Times: When you don't know whether to say, "I should" or "I would," the correct form is "I'd."

In Lighter Vein

Up in the Millions

A Londoner came out through the gate after viewing his first baseball game, when he was stopped by a newsboy. The score board had recorded that both teams had made a run in the first inning and hadn't scored since.

"Say, mister, what's the score?" cried the newsy.

"Really, I don't know," came the reply, "but it was some place up in the millions when I left."—*Toronto Goblin.*

The Test

A farmer handed a rather fragile-looking box to a porter at a small railway station.

"Do you think this is strong enough to trust to the freight?" he asked.

"I doubt it," said the porter, "but we'll see."

He lifted the box high in the air and let it fall with a crash. "It'll get that here," he said, "and it'll get that," giving it another bang, "at the junction. At Springfield it'll get that," lifting it a bit higher as he spoke.

The third "that" burst the box, and its contents were scattered over the platform.

The porter shook his head.

"No," he said, "I think it won't get past Springfield. If it's goin' farther, it's not strong enough."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Passing Show

Chairman of Political Meeting: "As our worthy member is unable to be with us, he has had his speech recorded on the gramophone, which I will now proceed to run through."

A Quotation for Today

LIBERTY consists not in doing what one wishes, but in doing what one ought.
—SPANISH PROVERB.

A Word a Day

Débris

This word conjures up a picture of ruins or remains; of rubbish, especially that which results from the breaking down or destruction of anything. There is nothing useful about débris. It is in the way—the result of a complete collapse—and must be removed before anything constructive can be done.

Our word was borrowed directly from the French *débris*, which means "fragments," from the Old French *debrisier*, "to break in pieces" (*de*, "down," and *brisier*, "to break").

The authority accepted by this newspaper prefers to accent the second syllable of dé-bris', pronouncing the word as though spelled da-bré, *a* as in *late*, *e* as in *eve*. Attention is drawn, however, to the frequent British pronunciation with the accent on the first syllable.

"It was ordered that the débris should be cleared away immediately."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dog Brings Rescuer

(Associated Press)

Rock Springs, Wyo.

ALMOST human intelligence of a Scotch collie dog possibly saved the life of Juan E. Duran, sheepman of Pinedale.

Duran while out riding fell from his horse. The horse wandered away but the faithful canine remained for a time to stand sentinel over its master. Then the dog, alert to a sense of duty, went a fast pace toward Pinedale, two and a half miles distant.

Presently, William J. Shanley, another sheepman, drove along. The dog approached and set up a dismal, moaning howl that attracted Shanley. The dog knew Shanley but would not get too close. However, his strange actions convinced Shanley that something was wrong. He alighted and the dog eagerly started into the sagebrush, looking back at intervals to see whether he was being followed.

After walking half a mile, the dog danced with joy as he pointed to his owner lying flat on his back in the hot sun.

Shanley procured aid and rushed the man to Rock Springs for attention.

At the Zoo

Jerseyville, Ill.

RECOGNIZING that real joy is an unfailing by-product of giving happiness to others, J. M. Page, editor of the Jersey County Democrat, celebrated a recent anniversary by giving 200 children a trip to the St. Louis Zoo.

When Mr. Page's grown-up friends learned of his plan to give the youngsters this treat they came forward with their automobiles and transported the party to the Zoo, besides helping in many other beautiful ways to make the children's merriment complete.

The "day" began at 8:30 in the morning when the children left home and were driven across the Lewis and Clark Bridge over the laughing Mississippi into Missouri. The Mayor of St. Louis sent a motorcycle escort to meet the visitors at the city limits. At the Zoo a great picnic was enjoyed, with the birds, seals, elephants, bears, snakes and monkeys the center of interest.

Some little ones were unable to make the trip to the city, so they were entertained at a free showing of a picture of Rin Tin Tin.

Teachers' Gift

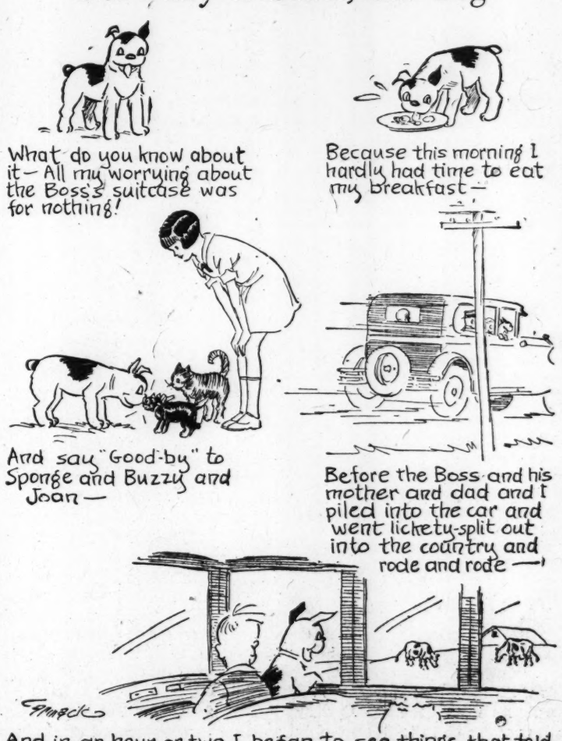
Copenhagen, Denmark

RECENTLY, the beautiful little island, Thoro, with its large and comfortable home buildings, was purchased by the Teachers Association of Copenhagen. The island will be used for the benefit of less fortunate schoolboys of the city, the organization already having provided a similar place for girls.

The long-cherished hope to have an all-year colony for 100 of these boys is now realized, and during vacation time an additional 100 boys are being accommodated, all having the opportunity to spend the holidays in beautiful outdoor surroundings, swimming and playing. The motive is to bring health and happiness to the children, and thereby aid in the diminishing of hospitals and prisons.

For many years, the less privileged school children of Copenhagen have found vacation homes among the farmers all over the country, receiving good care, and bringing closer friendship between the city and the country.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


What do you know about it—All my worrying about the Boss's suitcase was for nothing!
Because this morning I hardly had time to eat my breakfast—
And say "Good-by" to Sponge and Buzzy and Joan—
Before the Boss and his mother and dad and I piled into the car and went lickety-split out into the country and rode and rode—
And in an hour or two I began to see things that told me we were getting close to Uncle George's farm and ol' Jerry and oh, Boy! didn't I feel like dancing a jig!

Odds and Ends

No 10 Best Glads

Apparently there are no "10 best gladioli." The secretary of the American Gladiolus Society gave each member of the society the privilege of naming his favorite 10 blooms when he paid his dues. More than 700 varieties were named, those mentioned more than 100 times being, Mr. W. H. Phipps, Mrs. Leon Douglas, Dr. Frank E. Bennett, Purple Glory, Minuet, Mrs. Dr. Norton, Pfitzer's Triumph, Mrs. F. C. Peters, Golden Measure.

Such Is Fame

After hearing Daniel Webster speak, David Crockett said to him: "I had heard that you were a very great man, but I don't think so. I heard your speech and understood every word you said."

State Sovereignty

Gov. John Hancock did not meet Washington in 1789 when the latter visited Boston, the city he had delivered in 1776. The Massachusetts Governor had very pronounced views on state sovereignty which did not permit his acknowledging a superior within his official jurisdiction.

What's in a Name

Two towns in Missouri, Independence and Liberty, came by their names in an interesting way. The sites on opposite sides of the Missouri River were settled by rival political groups from Kentucky; and it was at a time when the slogans were: "Clay and Liberty," and "Jackson and Independence." Each band named its settlement after its favorite candidate's war cry.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Secrets of French Prosperity

THE contrast between French prosperity and the economic crisis in other lands is almost startling. France was devastated by the war and passed through a terrible period of fiduciary inflation, yet it stands today almost alone, not only in having no problem of unemployment, but as even importing labor both for agricultural and industrial purposes. Moreover, it is actually reducing its taxation. In short, France seems to have escaped the difficulties which beset its neighbors. What is its secret?

That France is relatively underpopulated may be true, but that alone does not account for the absence of unemployment. In other relatively underpopulated countries workless men are to be found. Undoubtedly France is favored by natural conditions, but it has also reorganized itself since the war with remarkable skill and perseverance. It has shown extraordinary adaptability; and the old idea that France is essentially conservative has been disproved.

When the north was ravaged France decentralized its industries, scattering them all over the country. It immediately rebuilt the ruined north at great expenditure guaranteed by the Government, and found itself in possession of modern factories and up-to-date machinery which replaced dilapidated factories and obsolete machinery. It made the best use of the new resources which came to it by the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. In addition, it entered upon a vast program of economic reëquipment including improving roads, widening canals, electrifying railways, enlarging ports, and generally giving France better tools. Today the economic recovery and advance of France are obvious to every student of world conditions.

Nor have the private industrialists waited for Government initiative. They have overhauled their old conceptions. France was comparatively backward industrially; it preferred the system of small family concerns. Suddenly it has taken its place among the most efficient nations. Its capitalists and industrialists do not think in terms of small family concerns; they seek expansion, they coöperate, they amalgamate, they work together on a large and hitherto unknown scale. They do not even confine their activities to France—they unite with the capitalists and industrialists of other countries, notably Germany; and they push afield into the industrial countries along the Danube.

The consequence of all this is that France, which has displayed a truly remarkable adaptability, is in the happy situation of possessing no more unemployment than is rendered inevitable by trade fluctuations, and of being able to offer employment to the workless of neighboring nations. Here is one of the most surprising economic facts of the post-war period, and it is entirely to the credit of French resourcefulness, energy and enterprise.

Sunday Newspapers and Other Graces

TIMES have changed since the Rev. William Walker, now generally forgotten poet of the seventeenth century, wrote this counsel in a couplet:

> Learn to read slow: all other graces
> Will follow in their proper places.

He had never encountered, for example, a modern American Sunday newspaper; his advice indicates that he regarded it as pertinent to a contemporary supply of reading matter tempting to hasty perusal, but such supply, compared with that of the present day, was as the drop to the bucket. He might nowadays feel impelled to revise his couplet thus:

> Learn to read fast: or other graces
> Will all be lost for lack of places.

Even by this system there would still be the "problem" propounded by a Sunday newspaper reader who recently took pen in hand, or uncovered portable typewriter, to write a Sunday newspaper article about it all by himself. Confronted each Sunday by a newspaper of "thirteen sections, numbering some 218 pages," he would fain know how to consume it. Can a man of varied interests and normal intelligence, runs his plea, voiced with unintended pathos, hope to do justice to such an encyclopedia without spending altogether too many hours in an armchair?

There are other "graces" to be considered as rightly entitled to a place in the Sunday's program. How is one to find time for these? One may imagine that the writer of this letter sat up late and slighted his newspaper to write his article, for "here it is (twelve) midnight," he admits regretfully, "and two sections of my paper remain unread."

The case seems exceptional, in that comparatively few readers possess such varied intellectual interests and recreational impulses; but the volume of the Sunday newspaper no doubt perplexes many. Cowper, a somewhat later poet than the Rev. Mr. Walker, referred to the newspaper of his time as "this folio of four pages, happy work!" If such newspaper had published a Sunday edition, eight or twelve pages would no doubt have been regarded as astonishingly happy. Since then the best type of newspaper has come to take the universe as its province, and Sunday as an opportunity to bring everything up to date. The earth is said to be becoming a neighborhood, but it is too large a neighborhood for any one person at any one time to know what all the neighbors are doing. It becomes apparent that a gentleman of varied interests must practice self-control with his Sunday newspaper, subordinate one interest to another, and so limit his reading as to give proper places to the other graces.

Ice Cream and Other Things

TURNING from such esoteric topics as potash, acetic acid, the needs of Alaska, and corncobs, the Industrial Bulletin, published by Arthur D. Little, Inc., offers the world some useful information concerning that joy of the juveniles, ice cream. The person not given to research thinks of this commodity as a post-prandial slab on a host of dinner tables, or, even more commonly, as filling crisp cones grasped in usually sticky fingers.

But it is more. It is Big Business, with capital letters. Approximately $1,000,000 a day is spent by Americans for this frigid delicacy. Each year's census shows a steady increase in the trade. Stock market crashes do not discourage it, nor tariff bills impede its progress. Invention adds to the efficiency of its production, though not materially to its flavors—vanilla, strawberry and chocolate keeping prime place. Powdered milk, entering largely into its composition, has been improved in quality, and cream, long held a most perishable product, is now frozen so as to keep for months. Paper cartons, holding five gallons and capable of being folded flat, are taking the place of metal milk cans, with resultant economy in storage and obviating the necessity for sterilization.

Such are a few of the commercial facts concerning this delicacy. To the intelligent observer, however, the magnitude of this business suggests another line of thought. What proportion of that $1,000,000 a day now spent for ice cream would continue to flow through that channel to farmers and small business men, were the foes of prohibition to succeed in reopening the saloons? In every city, at this season, one sees drug and candy stores crowded with men eating ice cream. Cars parked by the wayside are filled with persons likewise engaged. When saloons were lawful vast numbers of men found their refreshment in beer and other alcoholic drinks—discarding ice cream contemptuously as childish. Can anyone question the advantage of existing conditions?

This business of over $350,000,000 a year is largely dependent upon the maintenance of prohibition. So too are other lines of business which, unlike the saloon, offer pleasure and comfort to all the members of a family instead of to the one or two males. Motors, movies, radios, candy stores, excursions—all forms of business which furnish harmless and often profitable entertainment to the family—depend largely upon its emancipation from the old-time bondage to the liquor seller. All should join in the defense of the prohibition law by which all thrive.

Women's Shoes—and "Footwear"

WOMEN'S shoes, the styles of today, would have sent a Colonial maiden into ecstasies, over their unending variety, and into despair, over financing the purchase of a sufficient number of pairs to meet requirements. The woman's shoe of yesterday was a comparatively plain affair, of black leather, buttoned or laced, as the fashion of the moment might dictate. In the winter it was a high shoe and in the summer a low or Oxford shoe. Tan leather and white canvas or kid were permitted on occasions for summer wear.

But in the "footwear" of today, leathers from every conceivable source, colors in countless tints and combinations of tints, designs that afford a different type of shoe for every social function, and shapes that run into more variations than the faces in the family album, are being exhibited at the shoe style shows. There is leather in them from all over the world, from alligators and other reptiles, from the fox, the sheep, the kid, the calf, sow and steer, sometimes embellished with a patent leather finish of oil varnish or celluloid. In them, too, is cloth of all descriptions, moire, crêpe, velvet, linen. And in some of them are reeds, grasses and products of the vegetable world. No one knows what new materials may be adopted in the future. Perhaps used tomato cans, pasteboard cartons, cantaloupe rinds and automobile tires, razor blades and old brooms, may yet find an avenue of usefulness through development into new and attractive types of women's shoes.

And in the meanwhile the heel has shifted from the common or towboat type to the Cleopatra's needle, from the flat bottom, one-story affair to the skyscraper style that gives the occupant the appearance of toe dancing while walking. There are wooden heels and leather heels, rubber-tired heels that move noiselessly over the pavement, and metal-tipped heels that beat a melodious ticktack on cement walks. What will be the next step toward novelty—if any is left for the successors of the 1930 woman's shoe?

A Spanish Solution?

SPAIN at the present time is facing many problems, and one of them is that the parties which agree on the need for drastic reform disagree on the nature of that reform. There are Republicans among men who were the strongest upholders of the monarchy, and even former Conservative ministers, such as Sanchez Guerra and Ossorio Gallardo, are now in favor of another régime. Certainly the Monarchists have organized counter-manifestations, and the military men, led by Gen. Martinez Anido, have contemplated a pronunciamiento. In the meantime Gen. Damaso Berenguer is steering a cautious line between a reversion to the dictatorship and the restoration of constitutional freedom, and Santiago Alba, a former Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, after a period of exile, seems likely to be designated for high office in the not distant future, has paid a tribute to the ability with which the present Cabinet has kept a middle course.

Obviously, however, the Berenguer Cabinet is one of transition, and profound changes must be made sooner or later. For the moment, it would be well if the leaders of the parties were to consider the possibility of making an end of their divisions and of uniting in a common effort. As Señor Alba points out, there are no strong organizations of Spanish citizens either for or against the monarchy. Hence confusion. Hence the call to reflection and coördination—the coöperation of all in a collective work.

If Spain is to be spared troublous times, it would be well that Monarchists and anti-Monarchists should abandon their extreme positions and that under a common leadership, which may be that of Señor Alba or may be that of the King himself, a suitable compromise should be peacefully worked out, namely, that of universal suffrage, parliamentary responsibility, and a democratic monarchy that will resemble a sort of hereditary presidency. This appears to be the best solution that has been proposed, and it furnishes a platform on which King, politicians and people might wisely take their stand.

When Dad Reads Aloud

A VISITOR to a farm home noticed a narrow indentation worn into the white surface of an old colonial mantelpiece. He had not thought to make it a subject of comment until his host stopped and ran his finger across the hollowed trail in the board.

"I suppose you're wondering about this long mark on my mantelpiece," said the farmer. "I'm very proud of it, for on top of this old mantelpiece in the evening my father used to place a flickering oil lamp when I was a boy, and then he backed up his chair on a slant against the woodwork and proceeded to read aloud to the entire family. He did it almost every night for years until the imprint of his chair left its trace. This mantelpiece always reminds me of my dad."

How many homes today contain memories of the pleasant custom of reading aloud from a choice book, once the chores were done and the shades drawn? What if the sonorous voice of Dad did send a tired boy after a while into sound slumber—with full orchestra accompaniment—or serve only as verbal background for Junior at the table, busy with his arithmetic lesson? Here was an unbroken home circle, with Dad at the center of it reading a lively yarn designed to thrill the youthful imagination and start memories certain to linger to the sunset days. Many a boy of a former generation has acquired his appreciation of good literature from just such reading aloud.

No wonder that marked mantelpiece meant so much to the farmer. Every household could well treasure some such heirloom as this, and seek to keep intact the comradeship of family life in a day when a thousand distractions tend to lure children away from the protective influence of home.

The "Secret Papers" Fantasy

FRIENDS of the London Naval Treaty need have no apprehension that the resolution offered by George W. Norris, insurgent Senator from Nebraska, under which the Senate would ratify only on the explicit understanding that no secret commitments accompany the document, will in any way affect the treaty's international purposes. The reservation is mainly a gesture made in the interests of senatorial dignity and prestige.

Defense of the Senate's prerogatives in treaty-making has in this instance been pushed to an extreme, if not a fantastic, degree. Purely selfish partisan motives have apparently caused all the pother about "secret documents." Excited senatorial oratory about the mysterious papers concealed in State Department archives sounds rather too much like the fascinating but fictional tales of an E. Phillips Oppenheim to carry serious conviction.

It is possible to conceive how some senators may support the central point of the Norris resolution without harboring that animus against the Administration which has caused months of friction. Though experience has shown that it is not always practicable even for "open covenants" to be "openly arrived at," yet when those covenants are submitted for ratification it may be useful for the Senate to insist that the private conversations which have accompanied the formulation of the treaty do not constitute a part of the commitment.

Administration insistence upon conducting certain of its negotiations in confidence is no revival of "secret diplomacy." Rather it is sound common sense. That, to be sure, is all that any country asks of its diplomats, and, indeed, of its legislators as well.

In the face of President Hoover's firm and reiterated assurance that the text of the London treaty itself contains every engagement undertaken by the United States, Senator Norris's resolution is meaningless, superfluous, and in a sense derogatory. Yet internationally it is harmless.

Editorial Notes

Remember the days of the "mighty Casey" when Dington and Bingville were such baseball rivals that the populations of both towns turned out in force to see the "big game"? Minor league baseball snuffed out town baseball to a great extent, but with the apparent decline in minor league baseball interest these town rivalries may return. Those interested in the promotion of "community neighborliness" would welcome them back.

Before accusing a police officer of being unsympathetic again, take note of the fact that the uniformed force of the New York police department is raising a $30,000 fund from its own pockets for the purpose of sending poor children and their mothers on semiweekly excursions up the Hudson River. The New York police not only is trying to detect crime, but thus is doing a good work to help prevent it.

Sic transit gloria mundi! Until a few months ago the massive stone building of Marshall Field & Co., wholesale, seemed one of the most permanent structures in Chicago's "Loop." Today it is gone, the last stone removed. The tenants have moved to larger quarters. And where the proud building stood is now a parking lot.

With three A's, one-half B and three major H's, Barry Wood Jr. of Harvard has certainly mixed his studies and athletics successfully during the last year.

What of the Balkans!

THE Balkan Peninsula is pioneer land or lands. Although frequently mentioned in ancient history it is all new, teeming with activity and looking to the future rather than to the past. The races which inhabit it are very old, and for centuries—even millenniums—have inhabited the lands which they now occupy; yet they are essentially very young. They have just found themselves and become conscious of their power and mission and place in the world.

For some studious persons, interested in history and diplomacy, the Balkans are just a maze of intricate problems, for others they are a setting for comic opera scenes, while others again have a vague impression that the Balkans are a mosaic of fidgety, irritable little nations with vast pretensions and an inexhaustible appetite for dangerous quarrels. The truth is, however, that the Balkan section, or southeast Europe, is an extraordinarily beautiful and unusually rich land, inhabited by active, virile races eagerly striving forward. The people here are making history. Social classes, forms of government, state boundaries, international relations are all being formed, and that with much rapidity; so the Balkan region is a thrilling place to watch.

* * *

The whole last century has been as the early springtime for the Balkan peoples, during which they have been pushing up out of the ground into light and hope. A hundred years ago practically all of these people were dominated by Turkey. They were submerged, and in many ways smothered. They enjoyed no rights that the dominant powers were bound to respect. They were ignorant, backward, and divided into tribes or groups. They had no modern literature, few schools, practically no leaders.

Think what these humble unlettered peoples have accomplished in a century! Serbian peasants or stock raisers in the forests of Shumadia, which really means "Woodland," revolted against Turkish domination and started a desperate struggle for liberation which lasted, with many vicissitudes, for many years.

Then Greece struck for freedom and her struggle continued for a hundred years. Later came Rumania's turn; after that Bulgaria's, and finally, following a long interval, Albania's awakening and fight for independence. This was all an extremely vital, heroic and epic adventure. It was the Balkan romance of the last century. And its culmination came not only with the overthrow of Turkey, but also with a collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

As a result of these constant and often rapid developments, whereby the boundaries of states were radically changed every decade or so, a large number of exceedingly complicated questions kept arising as to the relations among the little states which were freeing themselves. All were laying out claims and it was inevitable that there should be much overlapping.

* * *

How far have the Balkan states gone by now? Rumania has realized the dream of a millennium, and for the first time in all her history definitely united all the Rumanians in a single stable state, which is one of the largest countries of the second rank in Europe. She has vast supplies of lumber, oil, natural gas, salt and minerals, and enormous stretches of fertile and well-watered farm land.

Step by step Rumania moved toward liberty and unity during the course of half a century, and then suddenly, as the result of the World War, she annexed five new provinces from four different countries, more than doubling her territory and population. Now she is facing the great task of internal consolidation, administrative unification, just and wise government, social and racial adjustments.

Traditions, habits, outlooks, loyalties are all seething in the melting pot, and one wonders what metal will result when all the dross is burned away. What kind of government will remain, what social organization, what religious outlook, what art forms? We shall see tomorrow. The pot is boiling today and there is much confusion. But it is the confusion of pioneer conditions, of the springtime when much is still void and formless.

Jugoslavia finds herself in just the same condition. She has grown even more rapidly than Rumania. She has embraced within her boundaries half a dozen distinct though closely related racial groups, which never before in history lived together in a united stable state. These peoples inhabit a land that is extremely variegated, endowed with great resources, and certainly one of the most beautiful in Europe.

But they haven't adjusted themselves to one another yet. They are making that adjustment now. They are trying to get acquainted, to trust and love one another, to work in harmony, to feel a common inspiration, to sense the exaltation of their freedom and power, and out of present confusion to bring forth the Jugoslav type.

These tasks are not easy, and both Rumania and Jugoslavia will try many methods and wander on many roads before they reach their goals, but one cannot doubt that they will eventually arrive.

Greece is larger than she ever was, even in the period of her greatest ancient glory. Decade by decade since she began her first rebellion for liberation from the Turks a century ago she has grown until she attained her present boundaries at the close of the World War. They do not by any means come up to her dreams, but for the present she is definitely reconciled. For a few years after the close of the war she had extreme difficulty in settling upon a satisfactory form of government, but she has at last solved her greatest problems, put an end to much confusion and been moving rapidly forward.

* * *

And newest of all is little Albania. Few nations have faced greater difficulties at the beginning of their existence than Albania. She has been hard pressed by her neighbors and at times hampered by tumultuous internal conflicts. She has passed from a principality to a republic and is at present a kingdom. She has been the ward of Europe and the plaything of Jugoslavia, but is now the rather submissive ally of Italy. With remarkable rapidity she has made a school system, created an alphabet, introduced modern administrative methods, erected a new capital, traced a new network of roads and passed from a medieval to a modern state.

Somewhat different from all these other Balkan countries is Bulgaria. Gaining partial freedom from the Turks a half century ago, she advanced rapidly until the Balkan wars of 1912, when she endeavored to strike the supreme blow, which she hoped would complete her liberation and unification, but due to conflicts with the other Balkan states she was frustrated and then defeated again in the World War. This means that her boundaries are circumscribed, but she, like the other Balkan states, is engaged in that pioneer task of creating good government, modern culture, productive agriculture, a prosperous, educated peasantry and just social institutions.

What the future will bring to the Balkans no one can say, but at present gifted, stalwart, energetic peoples in a pioneer spirit, with much ardor and a wide sweep, are engaged in making new traditions, new national characters, new literatures, new social forms and a new civilization.

R. H. M.

Notes From Tokyo

TOKYO

YUKO HAMAGUCHI, the Premier, nicknamed "Lion Hamaguchi" because of his facial appearance, rejoices in more than one name, as is the custom in both Japan and China. Most Japanese statesmen select a pen name, which often becomes more famous than the original one. The first such name chosen by Premier Hamaguchi was Kobobu, which might be translated as the Ancient Tree. He found his inspiration for it in a passage from the Chinese classics. Immediately following his graduation from the Imperial University, Tokyo, young Hamaguchi chose still another name, it being this time Beirin, or Rice Next Door. His reason was that his nearest neighbor was a rice dealer. Taia, the name of a famous Chinese sword which was believed capable of driving away wrong and protecting justice, was a name wished onto Mr. Hamaguchi by his friends. The last of the names to which he is entitled is Kukoku, or Empty Valley, the name of an especially attractive valley in the ancient capital of Kyoto. This was given to him by a friend at the time of the enthronement of the Emperor Taisho.

Statesmen and Their Nicknames

* * *

The Government has just decided that foreigners in its employ, as well as Japanese, shall be entitled to pensions hereafter. At present there are but two such foreigners eligible, both of them Chinese and both teachers of the Chinese classics. There are a number of Americans and Englishmen in the Government schools who are now nearing the pension age.

* * *

Japan's Tsuyu, or Nyubai—the rainy season—most frequently comes during June. The coming of the first summer heat at this period makes it especially noticeable. Precautions of all sorts are taken against mildew, and the country sighs with relief when the Nyubai comes to an end. Plants and other growing things welcome the rain and the heat, however, and so rapid is their growth that it is not unusual for bullrushes to shoot up a foot or more in height over a twenty-four-hour period.

June Japan's Rainiest Month

* * *

Dr. Henry Hadley, conductor during the past season of the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, is coming to Japan this summer as the first foreigner to conduct a Japanese symphony orchestra. The invitation was extended by Marquis Konoye, organizer and conductor of the sixty-piece New Symphony Orchestra in Tokyo.

* * *

Japan has accepted the invitation to participate in the International Fair to be held in Chicago in 1933 in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city. Officials here have already set to work to prepare the Japanese exhibit, which they hope to make one of the largest and most attractive at the fair. The work of preparation is under the direction of the newly established Foreign Tourist Bureau of the Ministry of Railways.

* * *

Yugihama, the famous beach at Kamakura, Tokyo's nearest seaside resort and the summer residence of many foreigners from the capital and from Yokohama, was officially opened for the season July 10. A new song entitled the "Yugihama Revue" was composed for the occasion, to be recorded on phonograph disks for sale throughout the Empire. The opening of Yugihama is always a colorful affair. This year there were to be special dances and a parade of dancers and swimmers on the beach, a revue and motion pictures for all.

Beach Season Opened July 10

* * *

Japan will send delegates to the first All-Asiatic Education League which will be held in Benares, India, beginning December 26. The league was recently inaugurated at the instance of the Indian delegation to the World Education Conference at Geneva.

* * *

The first Kobe Commercial School baseball team has won the right for a trip to America by emerging victor in the All-Japan Middle School Baseball Tournament conducted by the Osaka Mainichi, one of Japan's greatest newspapers. The expense of the trip will be borne entirely by the Mainichi, as in years past. The same school won the championship last year, its baseball team making a tour of the Pacific coast and playing many games there. This year the trip will be extended to include Chicago, New York and Washington.

Baseball Team Wins a Trip

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Children and the Movies"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In response to the letter in the Monitor of June 24, entitled "Small Children at the Movies," I would offer the following plan to the writer:

One local movie house had quite a problem with the children being "dumped on them" rather promiscuously—a ticket to the movie being much cheaper than a nursemaid—and the situation was greatly helped by making the price of a child's ticket the same as an adult's ticket, except at certain times when a special program was prepared for their benefit.

I would recommend, further, that unattended children be required to pay an additional fee because of the extra supervision they require, as well as the space they use, and that this rule be kept in force except during specially prepared programs, twice a week. Two programs a week should be prepared for children, because not every child can attend any one day, and we should give the young folks plenty of right entertainment.

(MRS.) MAUDE CLARK HOUGH.

Brooklyn, N. Y.